The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890.

The Week.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has rounded off the first year of his Administration by forcing through the Senate the confirmation of ex-Gov. Warmoth as Collector of the Port of New Orleans. This comes as a climax for a series of bad appointments which the President, in open violation of his solemn personal pledges, has been making with mournful regularity for a full twelvemonth. Nothing that he has done has been more inexplicable than his deliberate attempt to restore to political office and activity the most offensive members of the old carpet-bag régime in the Southern States. He made his first trial of this kind with Mahone, and his abject failure to accomplish anything in Virginia by turning over all the Federal patronage of the State to him appears not to have discouraged him in other directions. Mahone and his party were so overwhelmingly defeated in the November elections of last year that the President dropped him without ceremony; but he had previously been cultivating friendly relations with the Warmoth gang in Louisiana, and he did not break those off. As early as August of last year he offered the Collectorship of New Orleans to Warmoth, and nominated him to the Senate a few months later. If he did not know Warmoth's character in August, he had ample opportunity to learn about it before he sent in his name, for the newspapers at once refreshed his memory; but he must have known it well enough to know that a man more totally unfit for high office could not be found in the whole United States. Warmoth's performances between 1868 and 1875 were so scandalous that the country rang with them, and if Gen. Harrison did not know of them, he must have been blind and deaf.

It is not our purpose to give at this time a complete record of Warmoth's career. A few of its more notorious features will suffice. He was Governor of Louisiana between 1868 and 1872, and during that period the State was a pandemonium of scandal and disorder. "That his administration as Governor was corrupt and bad is unfortunately true," said the New York *Tribune* on December 28, 1874, when it was trying to make out a defence of him for killing a man in the streets of New Orleans. "Most of the Louisiana gang were brought into prominence because they were great rascals," said the *Tribune* again on July 12, 1877. Those two Republican judgments accurately sum up Warmoth's career as Governor. He had been charged before becoming Governor with having defrauded the Government while serving as a special cotton agent in the South. He closed his career as Governor in a fitting manner, by being charged by the Lieutenant-Governor of the State with seeking to bribe him, with an offer of $50,000 and unlimited appointments, to give his assistance to Warmoth in the legislative fight with Kellogg after the election of 1872. The Lieutenant-Governor revealed the offer, and Warmoth was impeached for it by the Legislature. After this exploit he disappeared temporarily from the public view. He left the Republican party and joined the Democratic. In the returning-board disputes of 1877 Warmoth reappeared again, first as a Republican and afterwards ratting to the Democrats. Little has been heard of him since till President Harrison took him up, and that little has not been good.

The President has added one more to the portentous list of editors whom he has muzzled with important public office by appointing Charles E. Fitch, editor of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* and Lecturer on the Ethics of Journalism in Cornell University, a Collector of Internal Revenue. We have made no attempt to keep a list of editors of newspapers in smaller cities and towns who have been given post-offices and other minor places in the service, but it is known to be very large. The list of those conducting prominent journals who have received or been offered important offices now stands as follows:

Whitelaw Reid, Editor of the New York *Tribune*, Minister to France.

Murat Halstead, Editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, Minister to Germany. (Rejected by the Senate.)

John C. New, Editor of the Indianapolis *Journal*, Consul-General at London.

J. S. Clarkson, Editor of the *Iowa State Register*, First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Ellis H. Roberts, Editor of the Utica *Herald*, Assistant United States Treasurer at New York city.

Charles Emory Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, Minister to Russia.

James B. Stone, Editor of the Detroit *Tribune*, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Michigan.

Robert P. Porter, Editor of the New York *Press*, Superintendent of the Census.

John Hicks, Editor of the Oshkosh (Wis.) *Northwestern*, Minister to Peru.

Alexander Reed, Editor of the Appleton (Wis.) *Post*, Consul at Dublin.

J. C. Kinney, Associate Editor of the Hartford *Courant*, Postmaster of Hartford.

Charles E. Fitch, Editor of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, Internal-Revenue Collector for the Twenty-eighth District of New York.

A remarkable tribute has been paid to Mr. Saltonstall, the removed Collector of Boston, by a large number of the most prominent citizens, representing the Republican party as well as the Democratic. They say that they "have observed with cordial approbation and satisfaction your administration of the Boston Custom-house for the past four years"; that they "have seen that, during your tenure of office, the administration of the Custom-house has been, for the first time in a generation, free from partisan influence; that it has been conducted on business principles by business methods, and by men trained in those principles and methods; that it has been just and considerate to importers and entirely faithful to the Government"; that they "have heard nothing of Custom-house influence in caucuses and conventions, except in the way of complaint from persons who desired and demanded that such an influence should be exerted to advance their personal and political ends, and who have not succeeded in obtaining it"; and that "they have seen the national Civil-Service Law faithfully and fully carried out by a collector of customs in full and obvious sympathy with its spirit and purpose, and who has proved himself a loyal supporter of the great cause of civil-service reform." The appointment of his successor seems to them the appropriate occasion for expressing their satisfaction with Mr. Saltonstall's administration in a public and formal manner, and they therefore invite him to meet them at a public dinner. The testimonial will be read with interest by the man who, as candidate, gave a pledge "that fidelity and efficiency should be the sure tenure of office," and who, as President, has removed the most faithful and efficient collector in the country. But will it make any impression on him? Not the smallest. He will probably "lift up a prayer," and go right on in the old way.

So far as we have been able to discover, not a single Republican newspaper in the land has ventured to notice in any way the *Tribune's* remarkable confession that the Republicans bought the Presidency for Harrison in 1888 by selling the Governorship to Hill. Why is this the case? Why do Republican journals show no indignation over such a declaration from such a source? Why do they not denounce it as slanderous and demand its retraction? Is their silence due to a conviction that the statement is true, and that, therefore, the least said about it the better? There can be no other explanation. No great party of moral ideas would consent to remain silent under a charge so damning unless it was convinced that it could not be disproved. In his famous "soap" speech in 1881, the late President Arthur said: "If it were not for the reporters, I would tell you the truth [about Indiana], because I know you are intimate friends and devoted adherents of the Republican party." That meant that, so far as his knowledge went, there was no fear of protest or disapproval from "devoted adherents of the Republican party" over revelations that elections had been bought. His estimate of the moral sense of his party in 1881 best explains the party's silence now in the face of the *Tribune's* confession, as it best explains the confession itself.

Senator Hoar's answer to Senator Blair, when the latter complained of the scant attention given to his ponderous discourse on

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Mendicancy Bill, was exactly to the point. "If a man sits down in his house," said Mr. Hoar, "and prepares a speech three or four weeks before the measure is coming up that it has anything to do with, and gives notice to the Senate that next Thursday he is going to deliver that speech, how can you expect the newspapers of the country to fill their columns, which they want to sell, with productions that cause the desertion of every seat in the Senate except that which belongs to the man who is speaking, and perhaps his colleague, when they are both here?" This was not a mere personal thrust at Mr. Blair, although it served that purpose excellently well. It pointed at the growing practice in both houses of Congress of preparing set speeches and reading them from manuscript, whereby the Senate becomes a sort of academy or lecture-room or "protracted meeting," and, therefore, a very dull place. Such practices are not allowed in the English House of Commons, and that fact may serve to explain (to Senator Hale, for example) why the London press give much more attention to Parliamentary debates than the New York press give to Congressional proceedings. The Parliamentary debates are real debates, not compositions. They produce intellectual friction, with resulting heat, and this is always fresh and interesting.

Real debates in Congress get into the newspapers easily enough. This very debate on the newspapers, started by Blair, was very fully reported and published, because it was interesting matter. His long-winded essay on education was not noticed by the press, because it was intolerably dull, and the editors knew infallibly that the public would not read it, but would upbraid them for inflicting it upon them. Senator Spooner's speech of Monday does not lack publicity. It was fresh and crisp, and although evidently the product of careful study and reflection, as every speech ought to be, was delivered straight from the shoulder without notes. It was the speech of a debater. The reporters and the Senate alike recognized the tone and flavor and gave close attention to it. Contrast this with Mr. Blair's ponderous sermon. Contrast it with the two deliverances of one speech that Senator Vest reminded us of the other day. This was a case where two members of Congress had bought the same speech "unbeknownst" from a literary hack. One of them got "leave to print" from the House, while the other actually delivered it by reading from his desk, and both copies appeared in the same issue of the *Congressional Record*. This, Mr. Vest said, had actually occurred during his period of Senatorial service.

The new silver bill reported by Senator Jones of Nevada, from the Senate Committee on Finance, is as interesting as anything in Darwin's 'Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication.' It makes the Treasury the purchaser of both gold and silver bullion, the purchases of the former being without limit and at the fixed price of the present standard, while those of the latter are to be at the market price (in gold) and at the rate of $4,500,000 per month. This is about the monthly rate of production of our mines. The bill would therefore open the treasury to the silver-miners to exactly the extent they desire. "At the market price!" What will be the market price when one purchaser takes half of the world's product? Clearly the market price will be much easier to manipulate than it is now. If the Secrétan syndicate had had a steady purchaser for one-half of all the copper produced in the world "at the market price," would they not have been able to make the market price to suit themselves? This is what they did for a long time without such a purchaser. They made the market price for more than a year, while every consumer was scamping as much as possible. This bill is much more objectionable than the Windom bill, for although that measure is bedevilled also with "market price," it has a provision by which the Secretary can, if he is wide awake, protect the Treasury against speculating syndicates. The clause in the Jones bill, making the Treasury a purchaser of gold bullion without limit, at the present standard, is in one sense the equivalent of present law. The mint now takes all the gold offered, and returns coin for it at the standard rate. This bill provides, however, that for the bullion so taken, whether gold or silver, Treasury notes shall be given, and that those notes shall be redeemed in "lawful money," that is, in gold coin, or silver dollars, or greenbacks, at the Government's option. No gold will be offered on such terms. The only meritorious clause in the Jones bill is that which repeals the present law requiring the coinage of $2,000,000 per month.

The extraordinary thing about the presentation of the Dependent Pension Bill scheme in the Senate the other day was the nonchalance with which the chairman of the Pension Committee presented the estimate that it would call for an addition of $35,000,000 a year to the outlay for pensions, already nearly three times that sum. The entire expenses of the United States Government for any one year never reached so large a total as $35,000,000 until the year 1837. Yet, nowadays, Senators talk of spending as much money as it once cost to conduct the Government as though it were a mere trifle hardly worthy serious attention.

There is a deal of waggishness in the newspapers about the duty on steel rails. It appears that the Committee on Ways and Means think that the duty might be reduced to $10 per ton (now $17) without allowing a pound to be imported from abroad, and they are disposed to make this concession on paper—a concession of form without substance, for a duty of $10 is absolutely prohibitory. But the Scranton manufacturers, of course, lift up their hands in horror, and begin to talk about wages and workingmen. So, too, the Philadelphia *Press* begins to shiver, or pretends to. It acknowledges that the price of rails in England is quite as high as it is here, but apprehends that it might decline there, and that then the opportunity of plundering the American consumers of $17 per ton, as they were plundered two or three years ago, would not recur. "A tariff is more needed in times of depression," it says, "than in times of prosperity." Yes, when the people are feeling poor, then is the time to go into their pockets deepest. "From him that hath not, shall be taken even that he hath." The truth is that the best rails are selling in England at £7 5s. ($34.50) per ton, and in this country at $32. The English makers have to bring their Bessemer ores from Spain and the Mediterranean at a constantly increasing cost, and the price of coke is two or three times higher there than here, and there are absolutely no signs of a change in either particular.

Mr. H. K. Thurber has rushed to the defence of the Pittsburgh Plate-Glass Company (which is reported to have paid net profits last year of $950,000) and the 144 per cent. tariff which enabled them to do it, by saying "that while foreign plate-glass was sold to American consumers in 1870 at $2.50 a square foot, in 1889 the same quality of plate-glass, made in America, was sold to American consumers for 85 cents a square foot," and that this result was due to the protection which the tariff afforded to the American plate-glass industry. In so saying Mr. Thurber has got himself into a dilemma from which he will find it not a little difficult to extricate himself. Thus, if it was the beneficial influence of protection that in the years from 1870 to 1889 brought down the cost of plate-glass in the United States from $2.50 to 85 cents per square foot, what was the influence that brought down the cost of this same article during the same year to the same extent in Great Britain and Belgium, where its manufacture has had no protection? On the other hand, if the United States can now sell for 85 cents what costs $2.50 to produce in Europe (which people unlearned in the subject would be likely to infer from Mr. Thurber's statement), why, in the name of common sense, do we want to keep up a duty of 144 per cent. on the importation of plate-glass?

The spoils politicians of both parties continue to unite in opposition to the onward march of ballot reform. The Republican majority of the West Virginia Senate has killed the bill proposed by the Democratic Governor in that State, which was an excellent measure, embodying the leading principles of the Australian system. There is no State in the Union more in need of the reform than West Virginia, chiefly because the Republican managers have made it debatable ground in the recent Presidential election by sending a large corruption fund there. The solid Republican vote in the State Senate against the reform is merely a confession that the party knows that the enactment of the law would put a stop to further operations of the kind. Word comes from New Jersey that the Democratic leaders there are not in earnest in their professions of zeal for the reform, and will either see to it that no reform bill is passed, or that only a

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sham measure is allowed to go on the statute-books. In Maryland the Gorman influence has destroyed all hope of the passage of a measure there this year, unless it be one which will help rather than hinder Gorman methods in elections.

Mr. C. F. Peck, whose brilliant reports on the labor question have from time to time shed effulgence upon New York and added to the gayety of nations, has sent a reply to the State Senate in answer to a resolution asking him certain questions about the practical operation of a swindling bill that passed the Legislature a year or two ago, increasing the pay of laborers on the public works and making them a preferred class of wage-workers. Peck says that while he has no specific information, he is decidedly of the opinion that the said law has had the effect to increase the wages of laborers not in the employ of the State. He thinks that this has been brought about by the force of example. The sight of men getting $2 per day from the State is stimulating to a man who is getting only $1.50 from a private employer: it impels him to demand more pay. If Peck had had his ears open during the last campaign, he would put in a very different answer. He would have said that the extra money paid by the State stimulated industry; that it enabled the laborers on public works to buy more goods of every description, and that in this way employment was increased and the whole community made more prosperous. This, we all know, is what taxation at the Custom-house does. Why should not taxation at the State-house do the same?

Senator Stewart has introduced in the Legislature a bill which, if it became a law, would in time work a needed reformation in the police-court bench of this city. It provides that "no person shall be eligible to appointment as police justice unless he shall have previously served as such justice, or unless he shall have been regularly admitted to the bar as an attorney and counsellor-at-law." One would naturally suppose that the latter requirement, admission to the bar, would be taken as a matter of course by the appointing power, but it has not been. In fact, if it had been in force when our present fifteen police justices were appointed, only three of them would have been selected, for only that number of them had ever seen the inside of a law-book at the time. One was a coal-dealer; one had been on the police force; one was a contractor; one was a manufacturer of window-blinds; four were clerks in public offices; one was a produce-dealer; one was an iron-manufacturer; one was a school-teacher; and one had held various political offices, none of which had anything to do with the interpretation of law. Every man of the fifteen was, however, thoroughly saturated with "politics," and in nearly every instance had been or was still the leader or boss of his district. When we consider that for legal talent of this order the city pays $8,000 a year, just double what the national Government pays to its district judges, and nearly as much as it pays to its Supreme Court Justices, it does not seem unreasonable that the standard should be raised a little.

Opinions may differ as to the propriety of Labouchere's bringing up "the West End scandal," as it is called, in Parliament, but there would seem to be little question as to the injudiciousness of the way he has been disposed of by suspension. Much as he may be distrusted or disliked by thoughtful politicians and by "good society," the Radicals, and especially the working-class Radicals, have great confidence in him and admiration for him. His constituents, the Northampton shoemakers, adore him, and his weekly exposures of the sins and follies of high life in *Truth* make him a much more formidable personage than if he were simply a member of the House. That the aristocratic actors in the scandal have all escaped to parts unknown is a good thing for the community, as their flight means ruin, and their trial would have been in many ways a public misfortune. But the belief has, rightly or wrongly, got abroad that they received notice in time to fly, from some one in authority, with Lord Salisbury's connivance or at his instigation. Of this Labouchere says he has some sort of proof, in the shape of information from some highly placed person, whose name he offered to communicate on paper to the Attorney-General, who was put up in the House to oppose him on behalf of the Government and Lord Salisbury.

It would seem at this distance to have been the best policy to let him blurt out all he knew, name and everything, and then treat the whole affair with as much contempt as it could fairly be made to bear. Instead of this, the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Webster, one of the most aggravating and least convincing of orators, already much discredited by his disingenuousness in the Pigott affair, met him with a simple denial on behalf of Lord Salisbury, and refused to consider what Labouchere had to offer by way of proof. Now, Lord Salisbury, although a very great personage, is well known to be weak on the side of veracity. He has been guilty more than once of what may be called great public falsehoods. His denial, consequently, of any matter likely to discredit him does not carry conviction. When Labouchere refused to receive it as satisfactory, he had the sympathy and approval of the whole body of Radicals, and was secretly justified in the eyes of nearly every man in the House of Commons. The very best thing to have done with him, when he declined to believe Lord Salisbury, was to call him to order and reprimand him. To ask him to retract, and, on his refusal, suspend him, was a huge mistake, and probably the very thing he likes. He is now a martyr, and all England has been set talking about his secret, and will keep talking until he has had an opportunity to blurt it out. Not only the Northampton shoemakers, but the Radical voters all over England, will believe that he has been suspended because the Government and Lord Salisbury did not dare to face his revelations.

Besides Austria and Italy, France and England, nearly all the smaller European Powers have agreed to attend the German Emperor's Labor Conference. The small Powers always like to be asked to a conference of any kind, because it is a sort of recognition of their equality, which is grateful. But there is probably not one of them which expects any practical results from the discussion. There is nothing which the European Powers could agree on to help laborers except the reduction of the huge standing armies. These enormous armaments constitute the only burden on Labor which it is in the power of the governments to remove, and yet probably any such reduction is the last thing the Emperor William thinks of. But the occasion might be turned to good account if the small Powers were to join in a vigorous protest against the size of the German, Austrian, Russian, and French armies. These armies are eating the heart out of their respective countries, and have led to the protectionist experiments under which France, Germany, and Italy are now groaning. The Socialists are fully aware of this fact, and will not let it be forgotten when the Conference is sitting.

The long report on the financial position of Brazil put forth at the end of last December by Minister Barbosa is a good deal of a polemic against the fiscal policy of the Empire. The most serious allegations are of juggling bookkeeping and of underhanded expedients to keep up foreign exchange and the quotations of Brazilian bonds. Quite aside from all this, however, certain parts of Ruy Barbosa's report are of great significance as a protest against the tendency to public "prodigality, which appears to exercise such deep and fatal attraction in our day upon the policy of democracies." If the Minister of Finance correctly represents the drift of the new Brazilian Republic, his words are of much promise when he says: "Let us energetically prune expenses. Let us eliminate useless departments. Let us contract the orbit of officialism. Let us strengthen and improve administration, directing scrupulously the filling of State offices by competency, by merit, by capacity. Let us not multiply pensions, which drop by drop may grow into torrents of ruinous expense. Let us fly from republican favoritism, the immoral and fatal transformation of the old monarchical nepotism. Let us not continue in force, under the new situation, the habits of a nation of place-hunters." Referring to the countless schemes for internal improvement and for agricultural development which had received public sanction and monetary aid from the Empire, Minister Barbosa says that while, of course, the Republic will be bound to execute the contracts entered into under Dom Pedro, it will be against the best interests of the nation to continue that sort of "gross and foolish State socialism." Brazil is not the only country where there is need of having such frank utterances by public men.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

STIRRING UP STRIFE.

THREE weeks ago W. B. Saunders, a deputy marshal of the United States Court in Florida, was shot dead from the side of the road one afternoon while out driving, everything indicating that the act was done deliberately, in pursuance of a plot to put him out of the way. It will doubtless seem a harsh thing to say, but no candid person can read the history of the proceedings in the Federal courts of Florida which preceded this shooting, without the conviction that they were calculated to lead to exactly such an outbreak of violence against an officer of the court. Judge Settle, the former District Judge of the United States for the Northern District of Florida, died early in December, 1888, and the Republican Senate during the following year refused to confirm the nomination made by Mr. Cleveland to fill the vacancy, in order to reserve the appointment for a Republican President. Some weeks after Mr. Harrison's accession he named for the place Charles Swayne, but the nomination has not to this day been confirmed. Mr. Swayne was a comparatively briefless lawyer, who went to Florida from Philadelphia but a few years ago, and was not even a member of the bar of the court over which he was placed as presiding officer. To make matters worse, he went upon the bench fresh from the disappointments of a political defeat, to hold a court in which some of those who had opposed him were to be tried. The District Attorney, J. N. Stripling, is described as "a man who had been making a bare living as a lawyer, was at enmity with the people of his own town and county, eager for the profits and emoluments of his office, and ready to use it to gratify his grievances against his old neighbors."

The Northern District of Florida is divided into three divisions, and the system had been to hold terms in each division of the district—one at Jacksonville, in the eastern division; one at Tallahassee, in the middle division; and one at Pensacola, in the western division. Tallahassee is by rail 166 miles from Jacksonville, and Pensacola is 203 miles from Tallahassee, making it 369 from Jacksonville. These divisions were established by a rule of court made by the former district judge, and the rule was based upon acts of Congress establishing these terms of the court for the trial of offences in the part of the State where they were committed. Without any motion made in open court, without any notice to anybody, without any public announcement of such action, this rule of court was secretly set aside on July 2, 1889. It was further ordered at the same time and in the same manner that the Commissioner be intrusted with the power of determining the times and places to which all criminal process and bonds should be returnable, without regard to the nearest terms of the court, either with reference to time or place.

The Federal Jury Law which was approved June 30, 1879, provides "that all such jurors, grand and petit, including those summoned during the session of the court, shall be publicly drawn from a box containing at the time of each drawing the names of not less than three hundred persons possessing the qualifications prescribed in section 800 of the Revised Statutes, which names shall have been placed therein by the clerk of such court and a commissioner, to be appointed by the judge thereof, which commissioner shall be a citizen of good standing, residing in the district in which such court is held, and a well-known member of the principal political party in the district in which the court is held opposing that to which the clerk may belong, the clerk and said commissioner each to place one name in said box alternately, without reference to party affiliations, until the whole number required shall be placed therein." At the same time that the changes regarding places of trial were made, the old Jury Commissioner—appointed by Judge Settle, a Republican—was removed and one Farnell was appointed in his place. The clerk of the court being a Republican, the Federal law required that the commissioner should be "a well-known member of the principal political party in the district opposing that to which the clerk may belong"—that is, in this case, a recognized and representative Democrat. But so far from being a recognized Democrat, Farnell was a leader in an independent movement in his county against the Democratic party at the last election, and had previously been elected to the Legislature by the Independents largely through the support of the Republicans.

A special term of the court was called to meet at Jacksonville in October. An examination of the list of grand jurors showed that twenty-two out of the twenty-three drawn and summoned were Republicans. Some of these were absent and their places were filled, not, as required by the Jury Law, by drawing the names from the jury-box, but by summoning Republicans from among the bystanders. A flood of light is thrown upon the methods by which such a result was brought about through the publication of the following letter, the authenticity of which is admitted by its writer:

> JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 5, 1889.
> SIR: You will at once confer with Mr. Bulby and make out a list of fifty or sixty names of true and tried Republicans from your county registration list for jurors, United States Court, and forward same to Hon. P. Walter, Clerk United States Court, and it is necessary to have them at once, as you can see. Please acknowledge this. I am, yours truly,
> JOHN R. MIZELL, U. S. Marshal.
> C. C. KIRK, Esq., De Land, Fla.
>
> Please get the names of the parties as near steamboat and railroad stations as possible.

Before such a court, so officered and so conducted, were brought to Jacksonville persons indicted for offences committed in or near Tallahassee, 166 miles away, where, under Judge Settle, such cases had been tried, and even from Pensacola, nearly 400 miles away, where, under Judge Settle, they would have stood trial. In one instance two prominent business men of Tallahassee were served suddenly with warrants citing them to appear the next day before a United States Commissioner at Jacksonville, on a charge of despoiling Government timber lands, although there were two United States Commissioners in Tallahassee before whom their cases would regularly and properly have come. In another case a poor man who drives a milk wagon in Tavares, and who used to carry letters to his neighbors from the Post-office as a matter of accommodation, was arrested on the charge of violating the postal laws in so doing, and ordered to appear for trial before the court at Jacksonville. Of course there was a great deal of money for the court officers in such proceedings, and an incomplete statement furnished by the Attorney-General shows an expenditure of about $10,000 a month for witnesses' fees and fees of jurors and officers from October to February.

Saunders, the man who was killed, had proved his unfitness for the duties intrusted to him in a case which occurred about a year ago, the story of which is thus told: "He had in his hands a warrant for the arrest of one Brownell, who was accused of violating the internal-revenue law. He went out in the night-time, after having had several drinks of whiskey, to the house of this man, who lived in a little cabin in Holmes County. He entered the man's house without notifying him of his warrant or stating what his purpose was, and after stationing Mr. Weller, who was the internal-revenue officer and who had accompanied him, at the back door to intercept Brownell in case he should attempt to escape. . . . Brownell was resting quietly with his family. Alarmed at this invasion, not knowing that it was for any particular purpose, his first thought was that he was being attacked by enemies, and he jumped from his bed and ran to the back door, taking up as he went his gun. When he got out to the back door there was young Weller to intercept him. Supposing he also was engaged in a plot to rob or murder him, he killed Weller and took to the swamp and remained there till the next day."

That so flagrant a prostitution of the processes of justice to the purposes of private gain and partisan advantage should have provoked the people of Florida, until some reckless fellow went so far as to shoot Saunders, is not to be wondered at. It would be impossible to devise a system more cunningly contrived to provoke trouble and stimulate reprisals. The blood of Saunders rests upon the politicians who made him the instrument of their schemes.

The worst feature of this whole business is the suspicion, which it is impossible to avoid, that the Republican politicians really want to stir up just such difficulties as this; that they like to have an occasional Saunders murdered at the South, in order to "fire the Northern heart"; in short, that they are making a last desperate effort to revive the old sectional issue, and escape the new tariff issue, which they dread. How otherwise can one account for such performances as have just been recounted?

PROTECTION AND THE COLLEGES.

IN his report as Chairman of the Committee appointed to inspect the department of Political Economy at Harvard, Mr. John T. Morse, jr., utters an emphatic and apparently despairing protest against the wickedness of the course adopted by that institution towards the doctrine of protection.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

So far as his strictures involve an imputation upon the fairness of those intrusted with the selection of instructors in this department, they seem to be sufficiently answered by the dignified and vigorous minority report of Mr. Henry W. Putnam. We need not, therefore, enter into any special discussion of the situation at Harvard College; but Mr. Morse's remarks remind us how familiar the like situation is in the colleges of all parts of the country.

What really troubles Mr. Morse—as it does his protectionist friends in the neighborhood of other colleges—is "the graduation every year of an almost solid phalanx of free-traders"; and he is not disposed to accept as ingenuous the explanation which defenders of the College authorities offer of this phenomenon. The instructors, say these defenders, do not undertake to dictate conclusions as to practical policy; they do endeavor to give the student such a grasp of principles and modes of thought, and such a command of the main facts of the case, as will make them competent to arrive at an intelligent conclusion themselves. Now, it is very hard for Mr. Morse to believe that a training of this kind can possibly have the effect of turning out an "almost solid phalanx" of young men opposed to our present protective policy; and it may therefore be worth while to point out some of the reasons why this effect is really a natural one.

The grounds upon which men honestly uphold protection may be divided into three great classes. The first class has reference to the immediate material benefit supposed to be gained by the nation which practises protection. Of "plain men," probably nine out of ten rest their faith in the benefits of protection upon the propositions that it "keeps the money in the country," and that it makes wages high by furnishing employment to native workers. Glaring fallacies like these—views which ignore the elementary fact that we cannot buy unless we sell, that we cannot employ foreign workmen unless we employ American workmen to produce the wherewithal for our side of the bargain—are of course dispelled at the first touch of rational method. No professor, protectionist or free-trader, German or English or American, would give such crudities and absurdities the countenance of his support. This alone goes a great way towards accounting for the change that takes place in a student's attitude towards the question; for whatever may be the actual merits of the case, a dangerous reaction is sure to set in when a young man suddenly perceives that the arguments by which, at home and in the streets and in the newspapers, he has been most accustomed to see it maintained, are so hollow and worthless. It is true that these shallow delusions do not constitute the whole of the argument which the protectionist makes, even on the point of immediate material benefit; but the more refined arguments on this head—even if we were to grant that they are not merely more complex forms of the same fallacy—have never formed a strong contingent to the protectionist's forces.

The second class of arguments comprises those which bear upon the future material benefit of protective duties; they are summarized in the phrase "protection to infant industries." Now, there was a time when this consideration was extremely influential in forming men's opinions on the subject. Whatever might be the force of the objections to this policy, it had at least the merit of not resting on a palpable delusion. Wise men might see the difficulty of making the policy effective, might point out the exorbitance of the price paid for the nurture of these infants, might foresee the certainty with which what was food for one would turn out to be poison for another; but reasonable men could believe, and did believe, that the price was not too high and that the benefits of the policy were not neutralized by its injuries. But the day of the "infant industries" argument is past; if for no other reason, because the very phrase cannot fail to provoke a smile in these days of giant manufacturing interests. We venture to say that no Harvard professor pronounces the "infant industries" argument intrinsically an absurdity; but he would have to be a very enthusiastic propagandist for protection to give the argument any vitality in the minds of open-eyed young Americans of to-day.

Finally, we come to the third class of arguments, those which are not strictly economic, but rather sociological. Unfortunately for protectionists, these also have been sadly weakened by time. It may have been all very well thirty or forty years ago to raise the cry that with free trade we must all be a nation of farmers, that we must introduce diversified industries by protection, and the rest of it. We are heartily convinced that the notion was erroneous always; but be that as it may, who is going to be stirred by such a cry now? With agriculture depressed and farms deserted, with the sudden and rapid increase of all the evils which we used to regard as confined to the great cities of the Old World, who is to be moved to dread the possible result of withdrawing some of the artificial stimulus which, according to its own advocates, is designed to encourage the pursuit of non-agricultural industries?

We must touch upon one more point raised by Mr. Morse. He cannot believe that there can be any difficulty in procuring thoroughly competent professors who shall be advocates of protection. We believe that what has been said above may serve in a measure to explain why that difficulty does exist now, in a greater degree than in former years. It was never possible for a clear-minded and trained professor of economics to countenance the notions still so current among the people as to the elements of the question; he had to support protection by more subtle considerations, and as a policy designed for more refined and distant uses than those which the wayfaring man looks upon as its purpose. These remoter considerations have lost much of whatever force they once had. But there is still another cause for their breakdown. High protection has now held sway in this country for a quarter of a century; and it has never been guided or inspired by any ascertainable principle except that of imposing on everything as high a duty as the public would by any possibility tolerate. We have not witnessed the spectacle of an assembly of disinterested statesmen at Washington impartially considering the comparative "infancy" of different industries, or the comparative necessity to our social well-being of this or that branch of productive enterprise. We have been witnessing all along a game of grab; and all talk about fine adjustments of complicated industrial matters through such means must strike a common-sense American as mere moonshine. And so we found, in the campaign of 1888, that Prof. Francis Bowen, the most eminent advocate of protection in New England, replied to an invitation to address a Republican meeting by a letter which rivalled, in its denunciation of the present tariff, the most vigorous attacks which were made upon it by any Democrat in that campaign. If Mr. Morse will consider how great must have been the force of that "logic of events" which had driven this able and venerable exponent of protection into the opposite camp, he will perhaps be able to believe that Harvard College chooses her professors of economics purely on the ground of ability, and that nevertheless they turn out an "almost solid phalanx" of tariff-reformers.

A SUGGESTION FOR SUMMER.

Mr. N. J. Bachelder, the industrious Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration for the State of New Hampshire, has now published the complete pamphlet concerning abandoned farms within the limits of that State, advanced sheets of which have been noticed already in these columns. Mr. Bachelder says: "The wealth and population of New Hampshire are annually increasing, as well as the product of the agricultural and manufacturing industries, the leading interests of the State." He points out that the average amount of savings-banks deposits for each depositor in the State is larger than in any other part of New England excepting Rhode Island, where a few individual deposits of extraordinary magnitude disturb the comparison. "According to the report of the State Board of Agriculture, the value of the live-stock in New Hampshire has increased half-a-million dollars annually for the past two years, and farm improvements have increased in about the same degree." The State is "annually advancing in agricultural interest and methods," there is "a constantly increasing demand for farm products of all kinds," for which "the prices paid correspond with the prices in the Boston market, and are cash sales at the farmers' doors."

Nevertheless, there are reported to the State authorities by the Selectmen of the various towns 1,442 abandoned farms with tenantable buildings, the descriptions and prices of which, as offered for sale, are embraced in the Commissioner's very interesting pamphlet. Mr. Bachelder says: "Many of the abandoned farms are more desirable at the present time than when they became

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vacated, by the extension of railroads, the establishment of creameries, and the rapid development of the summer-boarding industry throughout the State." Under these circumstances one naturally expects the Commissioner to say, as he does say, "Doubtless the question arises, why are these farms vacated when circumstances seem so favorable to their occupancy?" To this he makes various answers; there are many reasons why good farms in New Hampshire have been abandoned. We have already dwelt upon the economic side of this question. At present we pass that by for another consideration, which, indeed, is not, as most things are not, altogether without weight on the economic side, but has no direct concern with it.

We do not believe that Mr. Bachelder or anybody else can get farmers of any nationality whatsoever to take up the abandoned lands of his State as means of livelihood by all-the-year-round labor, and we must think the official efforts to that end in New Hampshire, as well as in Vermont and in other like cases, to be ill-directed. But there are persons of larger capital and keener sense and finer taste than the Swedish or Norwegian immigrants, who may be induced to buy these lands, and who will get out of them more real profit in three or four months than the most arduous labor in the farming line could reap in a year, or in several years, demonstrating thereby the mathematical paradox that a part is greater than the whole. We mean the inhabitants of towns who should take up these so-called waste places for their abodes of summer recreation. There are enough of such persons, we believe, to occupy just in this way all of New England that may be had for such purpose, if only they knew where and how to accomplish it, and if they knew how little it would cost each of them to own a real country-place full of natural beauty, a paradise for children, with convenient means of wholesome living, secluded, yet not cut off from the necessaries or even the conveniences of life. It is incredible, almost, that so many people should be willing to spend the summer in close rooms when they might have, at no more expense, a commodious house and all out-doors besides, with entire freedom or chosen companionship at their will, and the sense of proprietorship in fields and streams and woods and hills which in almost every every class of society is one of the deepest and longest abiding pleasures.

Take, for example, a farm offered in the township of Albany in Carroll County, to which for our purpose we give this free advertisement: 200 acres (in the Swift River valley it must be, or very near it), under the shadow of Chocorua, that queen among hills, a mountain of the very first rank in beauty and distinction, though not in altitude. Two hundred acres of land, a hundred and fifty in "wood and timber," the rest in mowing and pasture; a house of seven rooms, with a "barn 25x40"—for $500, or about the cost of the fortnight's trip of a small family along the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay. This is the price, moreover, for part cash; no doubt the property could be got for something less down on the nail. A railway station is but five miles distant, a post-office only three-quarters of a mile away, and the neighbors are Chocorua, Paugus, Passaconaway, and Wonnalancet. There is not a doctor, lawyer, or clergyman in the town, and there is but one shopkeeper—or was, for we fancy he has moved away; yet in any extremity Conway neighborhood provides everything necessary. De Quincey's mother, in her quest for a home in England, insisted upon five qualifications—"good medical advice somewhere in the neighborhood, first-rate means of education, elegant society, agreeable scenery," and "a Church of England parish clergyman, strictly orthodox, faithful to the articles of the English Church, yet to these articles as interpreted by evangelical divinity" We have explained that, supposing them to be insisted upon, these qualifications are not all to be found in Albany township; but Conway may afford the good medical advice and perhaps the clergyman reasonably answering to requirement, society may be imported, if it be wanted, the scenery is most agreeable, and as for means of education, our suggestions apply only to the vacation season.

To consider more curiously, taking this very case, having bought the estate for $500 or less, very little more need be expended for furnishing; a few things, like beds, must be of the very best, everything else better for being severely plain and even cheap. Most becoming on the floors is the sweet simplicity of rag-carpets. The entire quantity of articles which must be permanent in the country-house may be brought within very small cost, everything else needful for comfort being brought up from the house in town. Not more than one man-servant would be required, for the stable and odd jobs, since in such a situation of simple ease there is no need to keep up a place; not only is there nothing to keep it "up" to, but trimness and care are even unseemly; no thing is so fitting as the careless beauty of the wild growths that gather about it from the time of spring flowers till the glory of the golden-rod invests it in midsummer. Such a place will need not more than two or three house-servants in order to be very comfortable within doors; the "barn 25x40" will accommodate two or three horses, which (or, as we prefer to say in speaking of horses, who) can be transported, with the sufficient single groom and such heavy household stuff as may require conveyance, by rail, at a cost of no more than from $50 to $75. Upon such slight small scale of expense our client will find himself completely set up for the summer campaign, with something like wonder as the time goes on at the little outlay required as the price of so much comfort and pleasure. He will not have everything he wants to the last detail—one does not go out of town for that, at least not to many places—but he will have all the necessaries of life about him, and find perhaps a new and unexpected delight in limiting himself to them, while for other things it is not much to drive five miles, at which cost most of them may be had. They are sordid but imperative considerations, these about the means of mere living, yet they must not be allowed to impose overmuch care; the case is one in which the Apostle's dictum must be reversed, for here the things which are not seen are temporal, but the things which are seen are eternal. One is obliged to study ways of living, but in such beautiful retreats it is truer than elsewhere that it is not all of life to live. With food and raiment and needful shelter, all other things will be added to a man of taste dwelling in the Swift River valley.

"The bearings of this observation lays in the application on it." Millionaires need no hints from anybody about the spending of money, but a large number of persons of moderate means pass this present time of every year in small agonies over the disposition of the approaching summer leisure, and the necessary pecuniary provision for it. Before this great company we bring the appeal of the New Hampshire State authorities, not altogether in the manner which they intend, but giving a new direction to it, which may be more practical, more promising, and more profitable than any which they have thought of. Much travel in the country under notice, and some observation of living in such conditions as are here outlined, prompt a wholesome confidence in recommending the experiment here sketched out, to any persons having taste for comparative remoteness and the unfaltering companionship of nature.

It is not only the mountain region which is offered in fee simple by the New Hampshire authorities; the range of selection runs from Rockingham to Coös, and east and west through hill and plain, meadow, woodland, and lake country. No slightest variation of fancy can remain unsatisfied by choice among the opportunities here afforded, and in the case which we have cited the distances from railway and village conveniences is rather above than below the average.

NO NEW CHARTER NEEDED.

THERE could hardly be at this moment a better illustration of the way to waste public money than the investigation into city government which is to be set on foot here this week by a committee of the State Senate. There is nothing to be found out about city government which is not already well known. The forty questions which the Committee is said to be addressing to the Mayors of various cities within the State will bring in nothing new. There is no public question which has received so much discussion during the past quarter of a century as municipal government. There is no subject of legislation in which so many experiments have been tried as city charters. If we remember rightly, we are now in this city living under the eleventh since 1846. There is hardly any division or source of power, hardly any system of checks or balances, which we have not tried. The result, worked out after much tribulation, is that we have in New York and Brooklyn two excellent charters, against

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which there is but little to be said, and under which any city in the world might be happy and prosperous. So that although the Committee may hear a great many witnesses and receive a great many letters, they will not come across materials for any new plan of city government, or for any serious amendment of the plan now in use.

Why, then, it may be asked, is not the city better governed? Simply because the offices are not filled by the right men, and for this there is no legislative remedy. The Legislature has given the voters of this city every reasonable opportunity to secure good municipal service. It has done in this direction as much as any Legislature could do, or has done in any country. If, therefore, the municipal government be not now good, it is the fault of those who live under it.

We are constantly told, and truly told, that a municipality is, to all intents and purposes, a business corporation. It is an association of neighbors to tax themselves in order to secure clean, well-paved, and well-lighted streets, good police, good criminal justice, good education for the children of the community, efficient means of extinguishing fires, and cheap and well-regulated means of intramural locomotion. It therefore resembles in many ways a great railroad or great trust company. Its success, like that of all corporations, depends on the manner in which it is officered.

Now, suppose a great business corporation, charged with very complicated duties, were started here to-morrow. What would the public think of its chance of success, what would its chance of success be, if the stockholders went out to Harlem Lane and took for its president a young, and unknown, and slenderly educated sporting man out of a trotting-wagon; went to an obscure law firm, and took the junior partner, even more obscure than the firm, and made him their counsel; went to a school-teacher and made him their architect and gardener, and put him in charge of their building and transportation and stables; went to an old politician, who had never followed any regular calling, and made him their cashier; went to a liquor-dealer, and made him their janitor; and went to the City Hall Park, and made up their list of clerks from the occupants of the benches on a sunny day? Suppose, in addition to this, the stockholders at every meeting, instead of looking into the affairs of the company, seeing how the officers did their duty, whether the business was prospering, and how it could be improved, were to spend the time fighting with each other in order to get dependents, who were incapable of earning their livelihood elsewhere, put on the pay-roll, and were to threaten the President with dismissal for not making places for old drunkards, and cripples, and bummers. Suppose all these things: would not the public be very much amused if, when this company began to show signs of insolvency, the stockholders were to say that its miserable plight was all due to defects in the corporation law of the State, and that with an amended charter they could undoubtedly make money?

Now, this, or something very like this, is what is going on in this city. There is no mystery whatever about its bad government. Any newsboy can lay his finger on the person responsible for any particular abuse. If things are going wrong in the District Attorney's office, it is because in 1887 we, with our eyes open, elected a notoriously unfit person to fill that place. If they are going wrong in the Board of Public Works, or in the Mayor's office, or in the Corporation Counsel's office, or in the Health Board, or in the Civil-Service Board, or in the Street-Cleaning Department, it is simply because we chose, also with our eyes open, to expel from the Mayoralty two Mayors in succession, chosen from the ranks of leading business men—the kind of Mayors all cities of the civilized world have, or ought to have—and put in their place a young man of no prominence, and of whom we knew very little, and that little, for public purposes, not good, well aware that he had the power to fill all our chief offices, and having every reason to expect that he would fill them, with his own cronies, in disregard of the public interest. If the Senate Committee will find out why "Ed" Hagan was made Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner, they will have the whole secret of municipal misgovernment before them. But they will find that, far from being a secret, it is an old story.

We defy any one to-day to suggest a change in the charter which will improve our condition. We played our last card when we gave the Mayor absolute power of appointment. The responsibility for the condition of the city was then thrown on the people. They had not begun to feel it, apparently, when they committed the egregious folly of letting Grant creep in between Hewitt and Erhardt. They have, we believe, begun to feel it now. The loss of the Fair will help to bring it home to them. Their Tammany tyrants, had that pageant taken place, would have hidden their misdeeds under the shadow of Columbus's great name. They must now face the world in their own proper garments, and we cannot help thinking the public will know its lesson better in 1892. Decent people who want to live in a decent city are in a majority here, and can take care of themselves perfectly, if they are determined to do it, under the present charter.

SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM.

THE *Journalist*, a professional organ, has, owing to the continued silence of the "Professors of Journalism," undertaken to tell what is or can be taught in "schools of journalism." It says:

"The editor of the *Evening Post* must know that there are technicalities of newspaper work which could be taught in a school of journalism, and he must know equally well that none of the existing 'schools' would be guilty of inculcating the ideas so cynically referred to. There are certain technical details which could as well be learned in a school of journalism as in a newspaper office. The sizes of type, methods of condensation, certain tricks of writing head lines and preparing copy, the use or avoidance of words and expressions, the mechanical possibilities and limitations of newspaper work, together with what might be termed 'journalistic ethics,' would form but a small portion of an advantageous special course which would have no bearing upon the degree B. A.

"Not long ago a very bright young fellow, a graduate of President Eliot's own college, said to the editor of the *Journalist* that he had worked several weeks in a newspaper office before he had any idea of what the mysterious order, 'Write a stickful,' meant. The burden of teaching these details, which are, to the veteran, second nature, comes upon the already overworked city editor, and the fact that he is often overworked prevents him from filling the office of instructor very graciously."

The "sizes of type" can be learned in a composing-room, by any one, not a born natural, in about half an hour. "Methods of condensation" are, or ought to be, taught in all colleges by the professor of rhetoric. They are simply what is known in diplomacy as "précis writing." "Tricks of writing headlines" had better not be taught anywhere. They are among the worst "tricks of the trade." Headlines are often made to contain the most shameful falsehoods, misrepresentations, and innuendoes known to "journalism." A proper head-line is simply descriptive. "Preparing copy" for the press is or ought to be taught in all colleges. The same thing is to be said of "the use or avoidance of words and expressions." This is part of all good college courses in rhetoric. "The mechanical possibilities and limitations of newspaper work" can be learned in any newspaper office in two or three days—a week at the outside. As to "journalistic ethics," if they differ from the ordinary ethics of social and domestic life, they ought not to be taught to any young man. If they are the ordinary ethics of social and domestic life, no young man who has not learned them ought to be admitted to any kind of "school" except that of a well-conducted jail or penal reformatory. "The very bright young fellow" who was weeks in a newspaper office before he knew what "write a stickful" meant, would be a very silly young fellow if he went to sit under a "Professor" at a "School," in order to find out. You might as well set up a school to teach the technique or slang of any calling.

The truth is, that the mystery which the professors try to throw round what they call "journalism" is intended simply to supply a decent disguise for the intellectual poverty and nakedness of too many of the young men who enter the calling. They keep up their self-respect, or their conceit, in the absence of all other knowledge, by their knowledge of little office tricks, most of them mechanical. No man is proud of knowing what "write a stickful" means, who knows much else. The harm "schools of journalism" do is largely in giving this kind of knowledge a ridiculous importance.

The attacks of the Philadelphia *Press* on President Eliot for some very proper remarks on the conduct of some newspaper proprietors in employing "bright young fellows," without reference to their character and capacity, furnish as good an illustration as we could desire of the soundness of our position on this matter. He condemned some paper for taking into employment four young men, presumably dunces, who had been expelled from college for disgraceful offences. For this, and other remarks of the same sort, the Philadelphia *Press*, or one of its writers, has been assailing him fiercely. Now this very *Press*, about a year ago, printed in its Sunday edition two or three columns of illustrated biography of the seven London prostitutes killed by "Jack the Ripper." Some time before that it printed a similar biography of a well-known colored prostitute of Philadelphia. Of course the text and illustrations, in both cases, were simply a mass of filthy mendacity. The gentleman who paid for this disgusting stuff has gone to Russia as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the clergy and laity of the United States and

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of Elder Harrison of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. But does any one suppose that the actual compounders of it were scholars and gentlemen? By no means. Newspapers which lay such things before their readers have to employ, if not "drunkards, thieves, deadbeats, and bummers," men who have somehow lost their self-respect, and are on the high-road to one or other of these seductive categories.

REPORT OF THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

DUBLIN, February 15, 1890.

WE have now before us the report of the "Special Commission to inquire into the charges and allegations made against certain Members of Parliament and other persons, by the defendants in the recent trial of an action entitled O'Donnell v. Walter and another." The judges constituting the Commission had, of course, nothing to do with its institution, the references, or their own appointment. They clear the ground by saying:

"We must leave it for politicians to discuss, and for statesmen to determine, in what respects the present laws affecting land in that country are capable of improvement; and we must confine our researches to the question whether the respondents, or any of them, have been guilty of things charged and alleged against them. We have no commission to consider whether the conduct of which they are accused can be palliated by the circumstances of the time, or whether it should be condoned in consideration of benefits alleged to have resulted from their actions."

The judges appear to me to have done their duty well on the whole, their review of the evidence and their conclusions seeming fair according to my own impressions of the events of the last twelve years. I question, however, Mr. Davitt having "established and joined in the Land League organization with the intention by its means to bring about the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation." He may have deemed that result neither impossible nor undesirable, but I believe he was actuated mainly by a desire to rescue the mass of his fellow-countrymen from the immediate miseries of their condition.

I need not summarize the "conclusions"—they have of course been telegraphed to you. They have been received with delight by the *Freeman's Journal*. The *Daily Express*, Mr. Balfour's leading organ in Dublin, seems equally well satisfied. The *Times* itself writes:

"The entire system of the League, as described in 'Parnellism and Crime,' is to be traced in the report; and if on certain points we are held not to have established our statements, the general effect remains unshaken. . . . But there are important political deductions to be drawn from them, and we shall be surprised if, when the report has been studied by the country, it will not be accepted as completely confirming the arguments we urged at the momentous crisis nearly three years ago."

In considering the "conclusions" we should of course estimate the proportion of each charge, whether proved or disproved, to the whole volume of forces by which the Land League and National League movements were impelled. On this point the judges do not, nor could they, assist us. All must admit the great power of a movement extending over such wide areas, calling into play such various forces, working through instruments so different and arousing passions so strong. When, therefore, it is found that "the respondents did enter into a conspiracy by a system of coercion and intimidation," that they did "disseminate the *Irish World* and other newspapers tending to incite to sedition and the commission of other crime"; that "the respondents did defend persons charged with agrarian crime, and supported their families"; that they "made payments to compensate persons who had been injured in the commission of crime"—before estimating general culpability we should know what proportion these trangressions, if such they were, bore to the entire scope, extent, and character of the struggle.

It would be idle to contend that the agitation was one of purely moral force. To condemn it on the whole on account of the above findings would be to condemn a righteous revolution because not entirely free from objectionable elements. No doubt "terrible responsibility" has been incurred in the course of the movement. Ireland and her leaders and all concerned fully accept their responsibility. All other means to effective reform had been tried. Those who had given their lives to the investigation of the land question, those who best understood its importance to Ireland, saw no chance of really remedial measures. Those who most despaired of awakening the mind and conscience of England on the home-rule question, most fully realized the depth of degradation to which the present system of government was dragging the country. Moral force had proved ineffective. Recourse to arms was impossible. Was Ireland to sit down hopeless and despised, the sport of the *Times* and the English "comics"? Another has been added to the countless lessons afforded by history, that outraged human nature must sooner or later find some means to vindicate itself.* Parnell and his party, like Columbus with the egg, accomplished "the impossible." And if there was some ugly work in the process, work from which many men of keen sensibilities shrank, we have its best vindication in the result (though possibly a Nemesis awaits us on account of some of the means): ten years ago, land reform declared impossible, peasant proprietary an *ignis fatuus;* today, Irish rents in half the tenant holdings reduced 20 per cent., 11,000 peasant proprietors already constituted, step by step concessions gained far beyond first demands; at present all parties seeking the best means of placing the largest possible amount of the land of Ireland in possession of the occupiers; and where before not a single English member supported home rule, Mr. Gladstone and his party now pledged to its establishment.

Was it a crime that Parnell and his party, true representatives of Irish feeling, ostracised none and were willing to work with every party? The iron had so entered into men's souls here that all who were against England were regarded as friends. Union could be effected only by the policy adopted. Ten years ago the different factions dominant in Ireland were united in common hatred of England. Now they are united in consent to union with her. The extremists have not converted Parnell, but he has converted them. The *Times* admits to-day: "The matters with which the Commissioners have dealt are as strictly questions of fact as any ever submitted to a jury, and have no more to do with politics than the Rule of Three." Had it all along acted upon that view of the case, we should have been saved a world of trouble.

The report affirms nothing with which we were not already acquainted. What could the *Times* and its party do with their verdict, even if altogether in their favor? Would it be to their interest, the interest of England, to break down the present leaders and the present movement? Would they prefer the sullen hatred of everything English of fifteen years ago, to Ireland of to-day looking confidently to Westminster for justice, Mr. Gladstone's portrait in every cottage? Would they, like the boor in the fable, stand idly by the river of Irish discontent until it has passed away, instead of making some intelligent attempt to deal with its source? The institution of the Commission was not statesmanship, but a piece of party warfare. As a moral lesson it may in the end do us no harm, but it has "no more to do with politics than the Rule of Three." The sooner we turn from it the better, and, putting aside personalities, consider the possibilities of the present.

D. B.

*For generations the necessity of radical reform regarding the government of Ireland and in its land system had been acknowledged, and many had predicted the trouble certain to arise sooner or later in regard to it, and yet people are astonished when the reckoning has come! I am struck with a certain appositeness in the following remarks by Mr. Garrison (Life, vol. iv. p. 23) at the commencement of the war of secession: "For thirty years the abolitionists have been faithfully warning the nation that, unless the enslaved were set free, a just God would visit it with tribulation and woe proportional to its great iniquity. Now that their predictions have come to pass, are they to indulge in morbid exclamations against the natural operation of the law of immutable justice, and to see in it no evidence of the growth of conscience, the power of truth, or the approach of the long-wished-for jubilee? Surely, this would be to arraign Infinite Wisdom, to be blind to the progress of events."

WEST AFRICAN SIGHTS AND IMPRESSIONS.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDA, January, 1890.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDA is full of anachronisms, indeed, it is itself an anachronism. There is a curious mixture of modern appliances of civilization and customs which are adopted from the original savage inhabitants of the region. In the European quarter of the town the buildings are of old-time architecture, belonging to the middle age rather than the modern. The shops are mostly small, dark, and dirty, and it is exceptional to see a sign over the door to indicate the name of the dealer or the nature of the wares for sale. On the hillside, back of and overlooking the town, is the native quarter. Here the houses are of wattle—small poles interwoven like basket-work and plastered inside and out with mud made of red clay. These houses have been so long built, or the great majority of them have, that the clay has washed off from the outside, showing the frame of wattle-work and the "clinch" of the inside coat of mud. The roof is of long grass, piled on nearly a foot in thickness. Rain, burning sunshine, and time have made these roofs a sombre dark brown, or dusky neutral gray, which blends so well with the surroundings as to make this part of Loanda practically invisible from the distance of a mile.

Loanda is very clean, superficially, although it has no sewers. Much of the surface débris is washed into the harbor by the fierce tropical rains. What is left is gathered up into little baskets by native women, and put into carts, which deposit their loads on the beach, where the collected mass is burned—a very safe and excellent manner of disposal. But although the surface of the town is kept clean, the ground is saturated with the filth of three hundred years of occupation, and the atmosphere of Loanda is filled with a faint, sickly-sweet odor similar to that of sewer gas. It is strange that fever and other diseases are not endemic in consequence; but it is claimed by the inhabitants that the place is far healthier than others on the coast having the same no-system of drainage—which may be true or not, the actual facts in the case having little or nothing to do with their claim for the healthfulness of the town.

Leaving Loanda, the *Pensacola* ran about eighty miles down the coast southward to Cape Ledo, where Prof. Todd established the eclipse

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

station. This is an exceedingly interesting region and is entirely uninhabited. Cape Ledo itself is a bold, rocky headland, about three hundred feet high, nearly perpendicular for a third of its height down, from which point a talus of fallen boulders and disintegrated rock slopes to the sea-level. The rocks are stratified and were once horizontal, but have been upheaved, having now a dip of twenty-five or thirty degrees to the north. Between the rocky headlands on the east side of the roadstead the cliffs are of red and yellow clay disposed in strata which dip about twenty degrees to north and south of an exceedingly well-defined anticlinal axis. The strike of the axis I did not ascertain. The strata differ in hardness, and the softer ones weather out more rapidly than the others, leaving projections or shelves which give a curiously artificial appearance to the face of the cliff, like courses of Titanic masonry.

In one place, the bold, jutting end of what was once a promontory is isolated from the cliff behind it by a deep gorge, eroded by centuries of tropical rainfall. This vast mass of indurated clay, nearly circular in horizontal section, with broad projections extending around it at a small angle, is a nearly perfect representation of the tower of Babel as authentically pictured in the illustrated "First Readers" of two generations ago.

The vegetation, though tropical in character, shows little of that wonderful luxuriance of growth generally supposed to be the unfailing characteristic of vegetable life in the torrid zone. That which first strikes the Northern eye is the tall, cactus-like euphorbias with their angular trunks and tops of dark-green, fleshy leaves; lofty palms crowned with fan-shaped, rustling foliage, the dead leaves still adhering to the trunk, hanging down in a vast spheroidal mass, in shape and color exactly like an enormous hornet's nest; and the gigantic baobab, its huge trunk (sometimes twenty-five feet in diameter at the base) always tapering rapidly upwards to the point where the branches are thrown out—its foliage light green, among which show the long-stemmed flowers, pure white as the magnolia, but without the fragrance, the pistil prolonged for six or seven inches, and ending in a crowded sphere of stamens more than two inches in diameter. All these attract the stranger's eye, not merely because they are unfamiliar, but for their rare beauty. In some places the ground is covered with a low, dark-green plant, having pinnated foliage which is almost hidden by the multitude of delicate, primrose-yellow blossoms, opening their tender petals to catch the hot African sunshine, but closing again as soon as the genial heat and light are withdrawn at sunset.

This region abounds in game. Every morning the beach showed the tracks of leopards, come down to dig in the sands for eggs of the green turtle; and they were always accompanied by jackals and wild-cats, which had followed, no doubt, hoping to share the feast. Our hunters shot an antelope, and in their wanderings came across the spoor of the eland and several kinds of deer, as well as of the African buffalo.

The Cape Ledo oysters are truly gigantic. I opened one of which the cavity occupied by the bivalve measured nine inches in its longest diameter and four and a quarter across its greatest width. Nor was the specimen an exceptionally large one. I retain the shells for a voucher. The oyster itself was as delicate as the tenderest Blue Point.

The camp of the Expedition was visited several times by members of the Quissama tribe of natives. They were armed with old flint-lock muskets, ornamented from butt to muzzle with narrow strips of brass encircling stock and barrel, fastened to the stock with the old-fashioned, convex-headed brass nails such as were formerly used on hair-covered trunks. Their dress was much more remarkable for its perfect adaptation to a tropical climate than for either quantity or complexity. Some were clothed in the skin of a small wildcat, tied around the waist and hanging down the front; some had progressed so far in civilization as to be the owner (probably, judging from the dirt, the inheritor, from some great-grandfather), of a piece of Portuguese calico. This was wound around the loins, and secured in its place—this is hypothesis only—by the adhesiveness of generations of filth which completely enveloped the original fabric. The hair of the Quissamas was done into innumerable little braids, terminating at the same level, the end of each braid ornamented with a scarlet bead. Altogether the effect was that of a string of beads tied around the head. Their teeth, solid and white as ivory, were filed or chipped to a point, which in barbaric heraldry shows their pure descent from, and their present good standing in, the noble tribe of cannibals. I saw them, indeed, examining our party of astronomers with furtive glances, as if selecting that one among us best fitted by his rounded outlines for their friendly purpose; and their expression of disappointment at the astronomic leanness of the expedition did not change until their eyes rested on one of the naval officers, whose bones were so hidden in juicy flesh that his form showed no angles or abrupt points, but only sweeping curves of well-nourished muscle. Unfortunately for their design, this officer was armed with a repeating rifle. It is not always entirely disadvantageous that astronomy and adipose are incompatible.

While putting up the transit house, one of our odorous visitors, urged by curiosity, approached the spot and hindered the workmen. With a majestic motion I waved him away, but, as he only laughed, I saw at once that a crisis had arrived, that stronger measures than majestic wavings must be taken immediately, or the country would be ruined—the work would be delayed. Stepping to a tripod on which happened to stand a ship's portable compass, I lifted the handle by which it is carried and gazed sternly through the harmless wire at the offending savage. With an agility which would not have discredited an antelope of his native hills, the gentle cannibal bounded away and hid himself behind his fellows; he could not "stand such an eye as that."

There is always more or less surf running on the beach near the Cape Ledo roadstead where the *Pensacola* anchored, but while we remained this was never heavy enough to entirely prevent landing, although at times it was sufficiently rough to make a sudden and quite thorough admixture of sea water and astronomers. However, a proper segregation of the two was always effected, although it sometimes required several hours of hot sunshine to complete the process.

Our stay at Cape Ledo extended through eighteen days, and so delighted was I with the place that, had I a yacht and leisure, I would spend December of every year there, until I had thoroughly acquainted myself with that lonely coast; eating under the shade of a gigantic baobab my Christmas dinner of oysters, green turtle, fish, lobster, antelope steak, and venison, all taken within the radius of a mile; bathing in the delicious surf which breaks into feathery foam on that perfect beach; listening to the strange songs of the strange, bright birds, until, perchance, a thought of my far northern home would impel me to weigh anchor. And, as sunny beach and rocky headland grew dim in the increasing distance, it would be parting with a friend when I should wave farewell to beautiful Cape Ledo.

EBEN J. LOOMIS.

ST. PAUL DE LOANDA, January 5, 1890.

At length I have really seen Africa. The other towns on the coast where the *Pensacola* has called have a large admixture of Occidental civilization, which mars the completeness of the picture, from the African standpoint. Elmina, however, is pure "Dark Continent."

Elmina, a little town originally settled by the Dutch, and afterwards purchased by the English, is about eight miles from Cape Coast Castle, which is the capital of the British settlement in the gold-coast colony. There is very little in the town to remind one of the original European settlers. Occasionally a Dutch or a Scotch name, with "licensed to sell spirits" subscribed, will be seen over a door or window, and a few houses are still left which show in shape and material a European hand. These remains of Western occupation are, however, too few to make any impression. The native house of Elmina is exceedingly well adapted to a climate where only heat and rain have to be guarded against. The walls are made of clay shaped by the hands into an irregular mass somewhat larger than a brick. Such blocks are placed in succession on the walls, patted down, and then smoothed on the outside by passing the hand over, until enough regularity of surface is developed to satisfy the æsthetic longings of the Elminote builder. After a few courses are laid, it is necessary to wait several days for them to dry before adding more clay, as, while wet, the walls will not bear much weight. I cannot think that this necessity for waiting is regarded as an unmixed misfortune by the workmen, for the male population of Elmina has immense capacity for rest—so great that, except in one or two occupations, the women are permitted, and indeed encouraged, if not required, to do all of the work. In coaling the *Pensacola* at this place, the fuel was brought down from the store-house to the lighter on the heads of women. Rowing the lighter to the steamer was done by men.

Considerable pottery is made in Elmina, but only in one shape—a broad flat dish, ornamented with scallops on the edge. This work is done by women with absolutely no instruments or conveniences. A lump of clay is placed directly on the ground, and the potter (potteress) stoops down and with her hand, the thumb principally, gradually shapes the clay into the required form. It is wonderful how rapidly and accurately the rough material is shaped and moulded. After sun-drying, the bowls are rubbed over with some substance which produces a kind of steatite lustre. They are then put in little clay furnaces and burned a few hours, coming out a shining black.

Quite handsome jewelry is made in this place, of gold, silver, and copper; the baser metal being used principally for bangles. Beautiful rings, bracelets, pins, and earrings were offered me for sale by the manufacturess herself, for work of this kind is done by women, as well as nearly all other except the managing of boats. The first price asked was exorbitant: for a very small but pretty silver pin six English shillings was demanded. As I refused to purchase, the price gradually lowered, and I finally bought it for one shilling. This is a fair, typical case, showing the relative proportion between asking and selling price at Elmina.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

There is no "one-price store" in this African town. Most of the streets in Elmina have cocoanut palms on either side, which gives the final touch to its tropical and unfamiliar appearance.

The American Consul took us to see King Andoh of the Ashanti tribe. He is a noble-looking man, about six feet two inches in height, and of fine proportions. The Consul acted as interpreter, and our call was interesting and unique. We were ushered into a bare, dirty room, with a long table in the centre which took up a great part of the space. At one end, under a lithograph portrait of Washington, was a large stuffed arm-chair, standing on a slightly raised dais. This was the King's seat, or throne, and he insisted that Capt. Yates of the *Pensacola* should occupy it, while he himself took a chair at the opposite end of the table. On the table was a long staff with a gold head, on which was an inscription setting forth that it had been presented to the chief for his distinguished services to the English. Beside this staff lay two scimitar-like swords with gold handles of native manufacture. The blades were evidently iron, not steel.

The King, "on hospitable thoughts intent," wished us to taste the native corn beer, his favorite beverage. It had a pleasant, slightly acid taste, with a sub-flavor of grape sugar. Afterwards, by the King's order, a pasteboard box was brought in and placed on the floor beside him. On opening this, there appeared another box of the same material and considerably smaller. Within the latter, wrapped in tissue paper, was the crown of King Andoh —a cap of skin without lining, but covered on the inside with characters in ink or black paint. These bore as much resemblance to the Assyrian alphabet as to anything that I feel well acquainted with. On the outside were eight narrow strips of dark leather, radiating from the top of the crown to the rim. Upon these strips again were fastened gems set in gold. The strip which extended from the top of the cap to the back was prolonged beyond the rim into a sort of tail, three or four inches long, projecting over the wearer's neck. With a kindly smile, as if recognizing in our expression a natural desire to see him wear this emblem of authority, the chief placed it on his head. I doubt whether any European potentate would present a more kingly appearance under any circumstances than did this noble-looking man in his barbaric-looking cap.

With a good taste for which I was hardly prepared, he allowed it to remain on his head but a moment, when he removed and handed it to his attendant, taking away by the promptness of this action any appearance of vanity, and ascribing the exhibition, where I think it truly belonged, to the kindness of a host entertaining his friends. King Andoh wore upon his hands magnificent finger and thumb-rings of native gold and manufacture. The designs of these rings were exceedingly elaborate and very original, and the surface of all was covered with the richest chasing. Although of pure negro blood, the King is not black, but a rich, dark chocolate brown. The facial angle was nearly if not quite as large as that of Europeans, and his countenance showed high intelligence and energy.

The beach at Elmina is a very fine one, with generally a high surf rolling in. Men, boys, and little children are bathing all day. They are as expert swimmers as any Sandwich Islander, and children of not more than six or seven years swim out and dive under the great, green breakers, reappearing on the seaward side of the "roaring cataract," then, waiting until another swell begins to gather its water into a ridge of foam, they keep directly on its crest and are swept in and landed far up on the beach.

The country back of Elmina is very fertile and easy of cultivation. Fruits of nearly all kinds could be readily raised in unlimited quantities, but a sufficient market for the produce is too distant to permit fruit-raising to become profitable. Two staples, cotton and coffee, might possibly be made to pay; but as long as the wants of the natives are confined to food, which is amply supplied by yams, bananas, and plantains growing almost spontaneously, and to clothing, for which two yards of calico make a sufficient suit for a year, there remains no cogent reason to convince the native mind that to labor for more is either desirable or necessary. I cannot think that any large agricultural enterprise in the neighborhood of Elmina will have a chance of success.

I believe that the mission of the Dark Continent among sister lands is to furnish a haven of rest for the weary. In the parts of Africa which I have seen, if one is wise enough to do nothing, the temperature is exactly right for perfect enjoyment. The warm, fragrant air blows softly and caressingly over the reposing philosopher, inducing quiet of body and "thoughts too deep for utterance." As he slowly swings in his hammock and looks out upon the beautiful sunlit hills from the cool shade of his tent, he cannot but believe with me, not that equatorial Africa has an agricultural future before it, but that its true purpose is to afford a place where the natural, restless energy of more rugged climates evaporates, leaving only a desire for rest. It is the lotus continent, where "there is no joy but calm."

DAVID P. TODD.

Correspondence.

THE ENGLISH PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S DICTIONARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Given a literary undertaking which should be welcomed by every one whose mother tongue is English; an undertaking, moreover, towards which hundreds of Englishmen and Americans have, in friendly emulation, clubbed their aid, and the engineering of which rests mainly with a scholar all but unique in combining manifold and appropriate ability, untiring industry, and scrupulous conscientiousness—how are we to rate a critic who, deeming it, without personal examination, a thing deserving of at most mere cursory mention, implicitly accepts a palpably disingenuous and sinister description of it, which he aggravates by gratuitous invention, and dismisses it with what amounts to contemptuous wholesale condemnation?

This, in strict literality, is the treatment which Dr. Murray's noble Dictionary has received at the hands of Mr. E. J. Phelps, who, as a man of law, if he did not aspire to be judicial, ought at least, if only for the honor of his craft, to have shown himself respectably causidic. Since he was pleased to take a brief against Dr. Murray, it was, unquestionably, his duty to supply himself with relevant facts at first hand; and that he has done this no evidence is perceptible.

Discoursing in *Scribner's Magazine* for last December, he delivers himself as follows:

"In the compilation of the Oxford Dictionary, which undertakes to give an account of every word in the language, it is stated, in the *Edinburgh Review*, that thirty years' labor has produced one volume of 1,240 closely printed quarto pages in triple columns, only containing [*read* containing only] words beginning with the letters A and B, and that these number 31,254, including those of doubtful meaning *and of no meaning at all*. At what remote period is it reasonable to expect that this work will be completed? And, when finished, what, at the same rate of increase, will be the supplement, to be added, of new words coined in the meantime?"

Now, who would not suppose, from this, that the labor of thirty years had been confined to collecting, digesting, and printing words in A and B alone? The questions with which the quotation concludes apparently point to the entertainment, by their writer, of some such supposition, or to the aim that it should be entertained by his readers. Noticeable, too, is the libel that Dr. Murray has registered "words of no meaning at all." Would Mr. Phelps have it believed that the English Philological Society selected their editor from the wards of Bedlam? As to the space of time within which we may look to see the Dictionary finished, grounds for forecasting it with some certainty were already before the American public when Mr. Phelps went to press with his flippant flouts. The truth of the matter, perfectly accessible, it was his business, in all probity, to inform himself of; and it fares all the worse for him if, having done so, he preferred its suppression. More than this, neither in commendation, nor by way of encouragement, does he deign to bestow a single syllable on the new Dictionary, though one of the marvels of modern literature, and secure of being a lasting honor to our age. Pretty evidently content with knowing next to nothing in its favour, he would fain have it regarded as a project of the half-crazy, Quixotic order, and destined to no serviceable finality, the appreciation of which is adequately summed up in sneers qualified with fiction. Of Dr. Murray, matchless as an etymologist, and otherwise eminently competent for his most arduous task, he ignores even the existence. This is significant; and so it is that he should be silent as to the circumstance that hundreds of Englishmen, each of them distinguished in some department of science, art, or letters, should have coöperated with the editor towards rendering the outcome of his labors exact and exhaustive. In short, so far as one can judge from his account of the Dictionary, whose very title he misrepresents, it might be simply a swindling speculation of some anonymous sciolist, at best semi-lunatic, who had merely huddled together, somehow or other, an unwieldy mass of indigested letter-press.

In justice to an enterprise the progress and success of which are matters of widespread interest, a succinct statement is now offered. Shortly after 1857, a group of persons, which eventually increased to a formidable host, some thirteen hundred practical workers, ransacking upwards of five thousand authors, engaged in collecting materials for the new Dictionary. No promise was ventured as to when these materials were to be utilized. In 1884 the first Part of the Dictionary was published, and the whole of the first Volume, containing three Parts and a half, was before the world early in 1888. The Edinburgh Reviewer, whose diatribe is dated in April, 1889, seemingly desired to have it credited that, A and B having been despatched, the work was hanging fire, although half a Part, introducing C, was distributed with the end of Vol. I. Besides this, as Mr. Phelps should have acquainted himself, Part V., running to p. 508 of Vol. II., was on the counters of the booksellers in October of last year. Furthermore, in February, 1888, notice was industriously circulated that Mr. Henry Bradley, a phi-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lologist of approved ability, had been entrusted with the preparation of an independent portion of the Dictionary. This portion is, for the present, Vol. III., leading off with E, the opening Part of which, to make about 350 pages, I know to be well advanced, since I have read all its proof-sheets.

That the conclusion of the Dictionary will be reached within a few years, say by 1900, is highly likely. And, considering the professed character of the work, could any one, except at random, expect it to be out, in its entirety, sooner? What person whose opinion is worth having can, after examination, help being satisfied with the manner in which it has hitherto been executed, or can wish, just to see it speedily finished, that its remainder should be hurried over and, of necessity, scamped? Unless thoroughgoing in one particular feature, to name no other, it would reflect nothing but disrepute on the learned society by which it was projected. Etymology is here referred to; and one need but consult the Dictionary almost at any page to be convinced of the striking superiority of Dr. Murray, in dealing with this subject, as compared with that of any previous investigator. This superiority could never have been achieved without immense toil; such toil implies time for research, and for deliberation on its fruits; and there an end. It seems, however, that the words in A and B present the chief etymological enigmas of our vocabulary, and that, henceforth, difficulties of this stamp will by no means operate to retard the growth of the Dictionary as they have, unavoidably, done till of late. Having said so much, I would commend to the attention of every one interested in lexicography Dr. Murray's Preface and General Explanations, the issue of which, in the form of a pamphlet, I cannot but think would be found advantageous to sellers and buyers alike.

And now I would be allowed to return, for a moment, to the essay, entitled "The Age of Words," quoted near the beginning of this letter. As its writer, rolling together St. James and Spenser, warmly champions "pure English undefiled," his use of our vernacular is hardly what was to be counted on, especially considering his antecedents. An unsparing critic might dwell at length on his slipshod grammar, his solecisms, his vulgarisms, and his indefensible Americanisms, such as "*aside* from" for "*apart* from," "at that" for "too" or "withal," and the slangy "oversloughed" (*sic*). A counterpoise to the demerit attaching to these blemishes may, however, be found, by the naturalist, in the credit due to him for having brought to light a novel species of rodent, to be described, scientifically, as *mythotocous*. The existence of this remarkable creature he thus divulges, in passing: "Popular literature, now-a-days, consists, in large part, of *fiction, of which the authors are more prolific than the Australian rabbit.*"—Your obedient servant,

FITZEDWARD HALL.

MARLESFORD, ENGLAND, February 15, 1890.

MORE ABOUT THE "RACE PROBLEM."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It will be admitted on all sides, I think, that the solution of the "race problem" offered by "L. N. D." in No. 1287 of the *Nation* would be very desirable, and it seems to me far more practical than that offered by either Senators Butler and Morgan or the Mississippi legislators. That the negroes in some States are beginning to divide their votes at all is a very hopeful sign, and time and work on the part of the Democrats can, and doubtless will, do much. But there is one influence which, more than all others, tends to keep the negro vote solid, and that is the "social influence." All over the South the negroes persistently ostracize, and oftentimes maltreat, any of their race who dare vote the Democratic ticket. Of course, there are limitations to this, and I believe the exceptional cases are becoming more and more numerous. But still it is the rule. Many of them will admit that they have never realized any of the specious promises made them by the Republican leaders, that they have been coddled and deceived for twenty-five years, and it is actually beginning to enter their heads that Democratic control of affairs does not mean that they will be returned to slavery; but their prejudices are so strong that, as a race, they are still blind in their allegiance to their party bosses, and those who would break off from this allegiance do not do so, for the reasons mentioned. In North Carolina this is frequently seen.

Now, as your correspondent intimates, here is an argument for the Australian ballot. It has been charged that in some parts of North Carolina the negroes are defrauded of their right to the elective franchise. I do not think this can be substantiated, but we certainly need ballot reform to protect negro voters from one another. To be sure, this would not entirely eradicate the evil, but it would do much towards it. The rest must be done by instruction, political and otherwise. And they are not entirely unimpressionable on this subject. But when any of them do realize that they have been deceived and are following hard taskmasters, they show their resentment oftener by refraining from voting altogether than by changing votes. It is quite common to hear them say that they reap no benefit from either party's success, so they stay away from the polls. Strange to say, it seems never to occur to our Northern brethren that it is possible for the negroes to voluntarily refrain from voting on this ground; and whenever they fail to poll their full party strength in a Southern State, the cry of fraud is raised. It goes without saying that such devices as the "eight-box" law deprive some of them of their votes, but it should be remembered that they are beginning to see into the deception that has been so long practised on them, and consequently lose all interest in the elections.

Here is an opportunity for good and profitable work on the part of the Democrats. Pass ballot-reform laws to protect those who would change if they could, and persuade those who have become indifferent on account of the broken pledges of their Republican friends that they can benefit themselves by voting with the Democrats. It may be a difficult task, but it is not an impossible one, nor one which would require a very great length of time to accomplish. W.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, March 1, 1890.

ENGLISH PROSPERITY UNDER PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the last chapter of Ricardo's 'Political Economy' he quotes from Malthus a paragraph showing that wheat varied in price per bushel during the prevalence of the protective ("mercantile") system in England as $2.15, $2.22, and $3.09. "During the twenty years beginning with 1794 and ending with 1813 the average price of British corn per quarter was about 83 shillings; during the ten years ending with 1813, 92 shillings; and during the last five years of the twenty, 108 shillings. In the course of these twenty years the Government borrowed near five hundred millions of real capital" ($2,500,000,000), which, says Mr. Blaine, it was enabled to do by this protective system and the prosperity necessarily consequent thereon.

The *Nation* has lately given two pictures of England under protection, one by Carlyle and one by Bagehot, who, according to your correspondent Mr. Cozens of Amsterdam, N. Y., accounts by the condition of England then for the great interest taken in political economy. The same causes are producing the same effects here. I know many intelligent farmers, Republican voters hitherto, who are studying "maxims and markets," and have come to the same conclusion with Mr. Powderly as to the tariff's protecting the poor. N. NILES.

BELLEVILLE, ILL., February 28, 1890.

THE PHOTOGRAPH NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: As the mattter complained of by "M. G.," in the *Nation* of February 20, is, unfortunately, of practical interest, I venture to call attention to a recent case of Pollard vs. The Photographic Co., 5 Times Law Rep., 157, where Mr. Justice North held that where a person is photographed in the ordinary way, the photographer has no right to dispose of or exhibit copies of the photograph, and if he does so, an injunction will lie at common law for breach of contract. In this case the photograph was offered for sale as a Christmas card, no change being made except to add some scroll work, and the words "A Merry Xmas." The law is fully discussed and the case worth reading. FRANCIS MCLENNAN.

MONTREAL, February 25, 1890.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I have just read "M. G.'s" article on the "Photograph Nuisance," published in your last number.

You will be glad to hear that there is at least one city in the country where photographs cannot be sold without the consent of the sitter. A prominent photographer of this city was recently arrested and heavily fined for selling a dozen photographs in his possession to a saloon-keeper who used them to decorate the walls of his saloon. The Judge decided that such proceeding was a gross breach of contract on the part of the photographer.

It is to be hoped that this decision will serve as a precedent. X. Y. Z.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., February 24, 1890.

TWO USES OF "KEEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In Dion Boucicault's article entitled "Spots on the Sun," in the January *Arena*, page 138, occurs the following use of *keen*: "the 'keen' of *Constance* over her lost son *Arthur* (I must use the Irish expression 'keen,' which means the cry of the heart over the dead)." And then "King John," iii., 4, l. 76-105, is cited.

The use of adjectives as nouns is by no means uncommon, even, as here, in a secondary sense; but I wish to call attention to the use of this same word as a noun in a very different signification, namely, in the sense of a 'witticism,' more especially a 'pun,' as I have heard it frequently used by students at the University of Virginia and at Hampden-Sidney College. No doubt its use is even more widespread, but I do not remember ever to have met with it elsewhere. Are the two almost converse significations of this word (though, of course, they are both derived from

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the sense of sharpness, whether of grief or of wit) anywhere in use side by side?

J. B. HENNEMAN.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.

Notes.

SCRIBNER & WELFORD'S spring announcements include 'The Uncollected Writings of Thomas De Quincey,' with preface and annotations by James Hogg; the 'Select Essays, Narrative, and Imaginative,' of the same writer, edited by Prof. Masson; 'Italian Characters in the Epoch of Unification,' by the Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco; 'The Marriages of the Bourbons,' by Capt. D. Bingham; 'The Early Diary of Frances Burney, 1768–1778,' edited by Annie Raine Ellis; and 'In Tennyson Land,' by J. Cuming Walters, with illustrations.

Ginn & Co. will publish in a month or two a 'Directional Calculus,' by E. W. Hyde, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Cincinnati.

S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, will shortly issue 'Semitic Philosophy,' by Philip C. Friese; 'The World Energy and its Self Conservation,' by W. M. Bryant; and a 'Digest of English and American Literature,' by the late Prof. A. H. Welsh.

The 'Library Reference Atlas of the World,' compiled by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., and published in a handsome quarto volume by Macmillan & Co., makes but modest pretensions. It is not for the scholar in the strict sense of that term, yet it is, as its title purports, for the library; it is also especially adapted for the man of business in his counting-room. In technical execution it falls below the best German cartography, and for the most part it eschews the physical delineation for the sake of greater clearness in the lettering. This is true even of Switzerland, whose surface is very conventionally suggested. Palestine and India, on the other hand, are colored hypsometrically. Naturally, the British Empire is best looked after, and the maps of England and Wales, in six sections, of Scotland and Ireland, in four each, will be appreciated because of the minute indications of places. Three sections are likewise employed for India, four for Australia, etc. The United States is treated in detail on about the scale common to our grammar-school atlases. In the selection of related areas there is no originality except in the useful double-plate map No. 10, showing the British Isles and the adjacent parts of the Continent—something of Norway and Sweden, all of Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, and so much of France and Germany as is bounded by Stettin, Dresden, Strassburg, Paris, and Cherbourg, with their railroad connections. The map of central Africa shows Stanley's recent route; that of Greenland, Nansen's. The maps are named and numbered on the back, and there is a very full general index of names.

The 'Atlas of the World' published by Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons), contains 27 pages of descriptive text and 55 maps, to which is added a copious index of 105 pages. Of the maps, 5 plates present the physical features of the globe, 15 relate to Europe, 10 to Asia, 4 to Africa, and 37 to North America. Of these last, 28 are devoted to the United States, each State being represented separately. To South America are allotted 4, and to Australia 3 maps. With slight exception, all the maps are brought closely up to the date of issue, in respect both of geographical discovery and survey, and of cultural development. Here, too, on the map of Africa, Stanley's recent discoveries are represented. The execution, mostly from copper plates, is beautiful. The maps are clear, easily read, and not overloaded with matter.

The second volume of the 'Century Dictionary' comes bound to our table. It ends with the letter F, but the parts already distributed have passed this point by three letters. We need make no further remark on ground already covered by our review of this notable undertaking. The beauty of the typography, press-work, illustrations, and binding must impress any one who examines the two volumes now completed. The pains taken to verify the quotations are beyond the reach of observation, but they form one of the chief recommendations to confidence of the 'Century Dictionary.'

The two noble volumes of *Garden and Forest* (1888–'89), edited by Prof. Charles S. Sargent, and published in this city, are strongly and simply bound in dark cloth, and make an elegant appearance on the shelves. This weekly journal is one of the few American original ventures, and one of the very best and most creditable. Its literary style, tone, learning, variety, and high grade of illustrations make it a welcome visitor to the most fastidious home, where its influence will be felt to be refining and liberalizing. It deserves the heartiest support.

Macmillan & Co.'s inexpensive reprint of Charles Kingsley's novels now embraces 'Westward Ho!' 'Hypatia,' 'Yeast,' and 'Alton Locke.' It is a pity that the print adopted for these classics had to be so small, for only the eye and the happy recklessness of youth can brave it.

Prof. Masson's definitive edition of 'The Collected writings of Thomas De Quincey' (Macmillan) fills its fourth volume with biographies and biographic sketches, in which Shakspere, Milton, Bentley, Pope, Goldsmith, Kant, Herder, Goethe, and Schiller make an extraordinary galaxy. The frontispiece is a very attractive portrait of Florence De Quincey (Mrs. Baird Smith), whose likeness to her father is unmistakable.

The latest addition to the "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series is John Oxenford's translation of Books I.–XI. of Goethe's 'Dichtung und Wahrheit' ('The Boyhood and Youth of Goethe': G. P. Putnam's Sons). It makes two of the pretty volumes of this ever-lengthening series.

Mr. Walter J. Clutterbuck, in the preface to his 'The Skipper in Arctic Seas' (Longmans), states that it is "impossible in this universe to find any name which would apply to such a conglomeration of foolishness as is enrolled in these pages." On the whole, we think his modesty is not excessive. So dreary and flat an attempt at fun we have never seen in print. It is possible that the British mind is so constituted that it enjoys this sort of thing. The book is ostensibly the record of a sealing voyage to the seas between Spitzbergen and Greenland. The illustrations are of unusual merit, the paper and printing are excellent, but the text adds a new terror to the Arctic regions.

Prof. E. N. Horsford persists in his identification of the "lost city and country" of Norumbega, and has published, with his customary nice taste and lavish outlay in matters typographical, 'The Discovery of the Ancient City of Norumbega' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), being his communication to a special session of the President and Council of the American Geographical Society at Watertown, Mass., on November 21, 1889. Nature-pictures show us the site in question, and a map of the vicinity of Boston leads us straight to it. No close student of the sagas can doubt that the Northmen made various trips to the mainland opposite Greenland, and went along the coast southward; but that they got further than the waters close to Newfoundland is, in our present state of knowledge, not to be credited.

K. J. Trübner of Strassburg publishes a General Index (*Gesamtindex*), by V. F. Janssen, of Kluge's 'Etymological Dictionary of the German Language,' the first and last issues of which we have noticed at some length. Kluge's Dictionary is really a remarkable work, not only for its learning and thoroughness, but also for its conciseness and handiness. Both those to whom it is a vademecum and those who have not yet fully appreciated it, will be surprised by its wealth and comprehensiveness as shown by this General Index, which is more than half as large as the Dictionary itself. Janssen's compilation consists of a word-index, subject-index, list of Indo-European roots, list of Germanic roots. The general reader and the historian will find interesting reading under such heads as *Amerikanisch*, *Christentum*, *Kultur*, *Lehnwörter*. An appendix gives a list of words with additional references and cross-references, which point to unlooked-for or overlooked words. The word indexes of the Germanic and Romance languages are so full that they can indeed, as the compiler hopes, be used as German, English, and French dictionaries. The New High German index includes the proper names.

Two dog pictures are among the most satisfactory in *Sun and Shade* for January (New York: Photogravure Company). The Venetian Palazzo Reale, Miss Ada Rehan as *Rosalind*, copies of original designs, a landscape, and some grill-work form the subjects of the other plates.

To the December number of the *Revue de Famille*, edited by M. Jules Simon, M. Simon himself furnishes the leading article, on "The Church Marriage" (*mariage religieux*). M. F. Sarcey has a paper on "Le Timide au Théâtre," which affords a curious (English) commentary on the title of the magazine—"de famille." It is enough to say that he just stops short of relating the whole of the affair of J.-J. Rousseau with Zulietta in Venice. M. Auguste Moireau discusses the Pan-American Congress in an article which our readers will not find wholly unfamiliar. The *Revue* is generously printed (Paris; New York: F. W. Christern).

"The Great Central Asian Trade Route from Peking to Kashgaria" is the subject of a paper by Col. Mark S. Bell in the February Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. He formed a more favorable opinion of this province than some other travellers have done, regarding it as "a territory fairly rich in the precious metals, producing cereals in abundance, besides cotton and silk, of a healthy and enjoyable climate, rich in all fruits—grapes, figs, apricots, melons, etc., and vegetables—well watered by cool streams, and supporting over two millions of a hardy race, of excellent physique." The Russian merchants are very active, their cottons, chintzes, candles, sugar, cutlery, etc., being found everywhere, while there is a corresponding lack of British commercial enterprise in the interior of China. The people, though not disaffected towards their Chinese rulers, who tax them lightly, would not resist the advance of Russia, "whom they are gradually being taught to regard as their future mistress," and which can at any time absorb the province, as it is practically defenceless. The remainder of the number is taken up with obituary notices of Mr. John

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ball, the author of the 'Alpine Guide,' and Col. Sir Henry Yule, the editor of Marco Polo.

Dr. Hans Meyer gives an interesting account of his finally successful ascent of Mt. Kilimanjaró in October last in *Petermann's Mitteilungen*. The highest peak he estimated to be 19,680 feet. The great Kibo crater is more than a mile in diameter and 650 feet deep. Near the centre rises a cone of brown ashes to a height of 500 feet from the floor. A glacier flows out through a gap in the western wall and descends the mountain for nearly 2,000 feet. A supplementary number is devoted to a description of the explorations of Max Beschoren, between the years 1871 and 1887, in the Brazilian Province of São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul.

Among the last official documents signed by the ex-Emperor of Brazil were diplomas sent to Admiral Mouchez and MM. Janssen and Perrotin, which conferred upon them the grade of Officer of the Order of the Rose of Brazil; and on M. Frassenet and the brothers Henry knighthood of the same order.

The special feature of Mr. Arthur Cottam's recently published charts of the constellations consists in their unusually large scale of 3° to an inch, which renders them suitable for working on small portions of the sky. They extend from the pole to between 35° and 40° south declination, and seem to be accurate and excellent in every way. Stars which can be seen by the naked eye are all shown, doubles are marked, and variables indicated by a ring (maximum) surrounding a disc (minimum).

In memory of Harriet Louisa Dudley Field, and of the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the first American college observatory, was printed the Williams College 'Catalogue of North Polar Stars,' by Dr. Truman Henry Safford. It is the first fruits of the fine Repsold meridian circle presented to the College by Mr. David Dudley Field, and is but the beginning of a more extended catalogue of polars whose observation is in progress. Prof. Safford's well-recognized ability as a practical astronomer shows to great advantage in a work of this sort, where precision of a high order is sought, and Williams is fortunate in having an astronomer who is both disposed and competent to make the best use of an admirable instrument. Among other things Prof. Safford's researches will promote the study of the relation between apparent proper motions and stellar distances, in order to extend our positive knowledge, instead of hypotheses, to the distances which cannot be measured directly. It will be remembered that Williams is indebted to Mr. Field not only for the Repsold circle, but for the observatory which contains it and for the foundation of the chair which Prof. Safford fills.

We have received the twentieth annual report of the Lenox Library for the past year. This library is now open to free inspection daily, and to the free use of readers. The Board of Trustees intimate, as the ground of their action in refusing to part with adjacent real estate, an ultimate expansion of the institution to the great advantage of the public.

The second annual Munich Art Exhibition takes place during the coming summer, beginning July 1, and closing October 1. All works of art intended for the exhibition must reach Munich on or before May 1, and be sent to the Artists' Association, 1 Königsplatz, where forms of application may also be obtained. Such works as are accepted by the Committee and not sold will be returned to the artist free of charge. Last year, notwithstanding the competition of the Paris Exposition, the Munich Art Exhibition was financially a decided success, and the thousands of persons who will visit Oberammergau to see the Passion Play will tend to render it even more successful during the present year. Of the 1,683 works exhibited, nearly one-third were sold. Twenty-six medals were awarded: of the five first-class medals, one was awarded to an American, Carl Marr of Milwaukee, for his colossal picture "The Flagellants." In view of the fact that America was represented by only twelve artists and twenty-one pictures, this is doing very well. Henceforth a medal of honor will also be given as the highest prize. Last year America paid a larger sum (143,810 marks) for pictures than any other country. She purchased fewer paintings (fifty-six) than Germany (seventy-six) or Munich (seventy-eight), but she purchased better or at least more expensive ones. American artists who wish to sell their pictures, and American collectors who wish to buy works of art, should not overlook the Munich Exhibition.

Mr. F. M. Bird writes to us: "Your reviewer of 'Death No Bane' (No. 1287, p. 186), in enumerating previous translations of Cicero's 'Tusculan Disputations,' overlooks that by Thomas Chase, Cambridge, 1858; one anonymous, 8vo, Oxford, 1840 (possibly a reprint); one by 'A Gentleman,' 8vo, London, 1758; and one by Christopher Wase, 'The Five Days' Debate at Cicero's House at Tusculum,' London, 1683."

—The *Atlantic* for March opens with a detailed account of the trial and opinions of Giordano Bruno, by Mr. W. R. Thayer, the most interesting part of which is a translation of the confession made by the martyr before the Inquisition at Venice, taken direct from the records. Through Bruno's own words one gets a clear and instructive impression of his personality and of the conditions under which he carried on his thinking. Mr. Charles W. Clark contributes a paper, in a conservative spirit, upon woman suffrage. He sums up for both sides. Other noticeable articles are upon the "Paris Exposition" and the "Dangers from Electricity," both of which are treated in a fresh and practical way, and make the best sort of popular papers. Dr. Holmes devotes himself to a Dunciad, without names, of modern current poetry, in which he discourages the producers of volumes of verse with all the severity of which his genial tolerance is capable. Some new lines of his own will be found in the text. An unsigned tribute to Tennyson, in a higher and more artistic strain than belongs to ordinary verse-writers, betrays some long-practised hand; and in the Contributers' Club are reminiscences of Boker, happily written.

—The Army series in *Harper's* takes up our own organization and illustrates it, less strikingly than was the case with Lord Wolseley's paper last month, but the text, from Gen. Merritt's pen, is excellent. An article upon "Venetian Boats" affords some picturesque cuts; and Sculpture, which is represented by two papers upon the Winged Victory of Samothrace and the head of Iris in the Parthenon Frieze, gives some very beautiful figures well engraved. An unusual contribution is made by Mrs. Ritchie upon Ruskin, in which several private letters of his to Burne-Jones, Watts, and others exhibit the character of his personal friendships after a fashion which generally does not obtain until a man is dead, and these are supplemented by sketches of Ruskin's hospitality at Brantwood. A curiosity of scientific interest is treated of in the account of the cobra-stone, which is a piece of chlorophane, luminous in the dark, which the cobra carries about with it and uses as a decoy for fire-flies, which mistake it for the glow-worm and gather about it. Mr. Curtis, in the Easy Chair, tells of his early acquaintance with Browning in Florence.

—The *Century's* leading illustrated papers exhibit the rôles of Joseph Jefferson and views of Gloucester Cathedral. The most valuable article, perhaps, is the exhaustive account of the municipal government of Glasgow, from which a great deal is to be learned in respect to matters and methods of administration which are a common subject of agitation in this country. La Farge's paper upon Japan is characterized by the same unusual artistic sensibility and felicity in word-rendering which we have already remarked. The two American papers are upon the mound-builders of the river valleys and the irrigable lands of the West, and are both from high authority. Prof. Fisher deals with the general subject of Faith as contradistinguished from Reason, with his usual clearness of thought and liberality of tone. Fiction and poetry occupy the large space which always belongs to them in this magazine, and are of the average quality.

—*Scribner's* is distinguished by two excellent leading articles, one upon Charles Lamb, in which the charm of his personality is thoroughly felt and well rendered by the writer, and the second upon Ericsson, in which the long and fruitful career of this great inventor is set forth with such force that he seems to be identified with the mechanical progress of the world since the present age of engineering began. A third remarkable paper is Prof. William James's account of the hypnotic experiments made in France, with the intention of bringing out the existence of several conscious selves in the individual whose activity is incompletely integrated. The observations which he reports are of great interest, and the comments made upon them, though not to be described as conservative, are temperate. The statement that he knows a "non-hysterical woman who, in her trances, knows facts which altogether transcend her *possible* normal consciousness—facts about the lives of persons whom she never saw or heard of before"—is the most startling; but he makes it "deliberately," upon full conviction of its truth. The Seminoles and the Boomerang are the only other papers of consequence.

— The death of the Empress Augusta of Germany has at last lifted the veil from an episode of her late husband's life which will undoubtedly rank henceforth among the noblest testimonies to his unflinching devotion to what he conceived to be his duty, while it throws at the same time a romantic charm around his personality which one would hardly have expected in this man of prompt action and of stern resolves. Emperor William's youthful love for the Princess Elise Radziwill, and his subsequent submission to the will of his father, who protested against the alliance of his son with a family outside of the reigning dynasties of Europe, has always been known. But only now, when, by permission of the present Emperor, the *Deutsche Rundschau* has published the unfortunate lover's correspondence about this matter, are we able to divine through what terrible conflicts he must have passed before he found at last the strength and courage to drink the bitter cup of resignation. The father of Princess Elise was one of the most notable figures of Berlin society, chivalrous, poetic, and high-minded. Goethe called him the only genuine troubadour he had ever seen, and his "Faust" composition is perhaps the finest interpretation of Goethe's masterpiece that we possess. Elise

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

herself was a beautiful and lovely character, and seems to have possessed to an unusual degree that combination of womanly modesty and delicacy with broad culture and serious purpose which gave the German women of the beginning of this century such a marked influence upon the shaping of their country's destiny. It seems that the King himself tried every means of removing the obstacles that stood in the way of his son's marriage with this noble girl. He had the crown lawyers investigate the pedigree of the Radziwill family in the hope of detecting some drop of royal blood in their veins; he thought of an adoption of the Princess into his own dynasty: he shifted from one proposition to another without coming to a final decision. And so Prince William was for fully five years, from 1821 to 1826, kept in constant suspense between hope and despair. It is remarkable to see how, with all his passionate devotion to the woman of his heart, he preserves throughout this trial the poise of an evenly balanced mind and the most scrupulous adherence to his duties as a Prince. Only once when, asking his father's permission to join the then threatening Russo-Turkish war, he receives the curt answer, "Es giebt keinen Krieg," he loses his temper and complains that "these beautiful war prospects, too, have now disappeared." But he soon recovers himself, and declares that he is prepared for anything which the welfare of his house and country may exact of him.

— When, at last, the King makes his final decision, the Prince lives fully up to his principles. To a friend he writes:

"It requires a great deal of strength to sacrifice one's dearest, highest wishes. But what a degree of strength did I need to abandon an alliance which was hoped for by all those interested in me, in which I have dreamed for many, many years that I should find my happiness, and which is now dissolved only by external circumstances! I may truly say that I have been badly played with all this time through the intrigues of men; and yet no grudge against them enters my heart. God uses men on this earth as his instruments through which he directs our destinies according to his will. And he who sends such heavy trials, shows us also the ways of comfort and of strength. To this I shall firmly hold, but my heart is torn, and human sympathy can soothe it, but not heal."

And this is his last answer to his father:

"You have, dearest father, given the decision of my fate which I had to anticipate, and yet shrunk from anticipating as long as a ray of hope was left to me. Read my heart to find there inexpressible gratitude for the countless tokens of your kindness, love, and mercy which you have given me in the last five troubled years, but, above all, for your letter of yesterday, which has moved me indescribably. Your fatherly love and goodness, your deep sympathy with my hard fate, the recalling of my royal duties, the acknowledgment of the worthiness of her whom I love, the allusion to all those attempts which your love for your children bade you make in order to fulfil the wishes of my heart—to find all this in those lines which decided my fate, sheds comfort and inexpressible gratitude on my broken heart. I shall justify your trust, and by trampling down my deep grief and steadfastly bearing the inevitable I shall overcome. So I close these important lines, with a broken heart, but with a heart that clings to you, dearest father, more lovingly than ever. For your fatherly love was never greater than in this hard decision."

Three years after this letter, Prince William led the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar to the altar. Elise remained unmarried, living in the retirement of her family estate, a guardian angel to all who came near her. She died of consumption in 1833. Very properly does the editor of Prince William's letters apply to this romance of princely life in the nineteenth century the old German ballad—

"Es waren zwei Königskinder,
Die hatten einander so lieb;
Sie konnten zusammen nicht kommen,
Das Wasser war viel zu tief."

— President Eliot's Harvard University report for the past year is on the whole buoyant in tone. The stream of beneficence has not failed, salutary reforms in guidance and in discipline have been instituted, living has been made cheaper. "The cost of living in Cambridge is lower now than at any time since 1861." A problem to be attacked is the shortening of the college course. "Wherever the fault, and whatever the remedy, it is clear that the degree of Bachelor of Arts is taken in the United States later than in any other country in which the degree is used, and too late for the best interests of the individuals who aspire to it, and of the institutions which confer it." The problem of college athletics has hardly begun to be solved, but President Eliot's position is further advanced than ever. "What is desirable for the right conduct of college sports is, that all practice should be at home and only with other organizations within the same college." So far so good. But President Eliot would still retain inter-collegiate contests, confining them to "two fairly-matched colleges"—in other words, to Harvard and Yale. The foot-ball and base-ball leagues have miserably failed, he says, to effect reform or to prevent incessant misunderstandings. He rests his hopes of a dual arrangement, without league or association, on the relatively good conduct of the inter-collegiate boat-races. To our minds, the premises are faulty. These boat-races from the beginning, when they were the sole form of college contests, fostered a deplorable special antagonism between Harvard and Yale, kept alive the false muscular standard of college superiority, and were attended with all the evils inseparable from transporting large masses of excited youth to a distance from surveillance and restraint, together with betting. President Eliot records as "an agreeable incident of the year" a report on the "moral tone, intellectual earnestness, and general advantages" of the University by a committee of students drawn to it from other colleges. Passing by the disagreeable defensive appearance of such a document, we think it may be affirmed that nothing has done so much to stimulate rumors injurious to Harvard as the jealousies engendered by inter-collegiate contests, and that nothing will do so much to suppress the manufacture of such rumors as the total abolition of such contests and the sticking closely to business—*i. e.*, to the task of turning out the best equipped minds which the science and resources of the College can produce.

— The official relation of the public to the Yosemite is not popularly understood. In 1864 Congress gave the Yosemite Valley to the State of California, upon the condition that it should be inalienably held for public use, resort, and recreation, that it should be managed by an unpaid commission, and that the income derived from certain authorized limited leases should be devoted to its maintenance and improvement. The public spirited citizens who are or who have been the Board of Commissioners (for, in common with much of the public service in that troubled State, under the new Constitution, it has undergone changes which, in this case, the courts have yet to settle), although the recipients of local censure, appear to have discharged their duties with zeal and intelligence under very adverse conditions. For the State does not seem to realize the character of this treasure, and has treated it with the narrow-mindedness that the average legislator so often shows towards similar objects. For years not even the meagre salary due the local guardian was voted, preposterous claims for squatters' damages were seriously entertained, and the reservation seemed to be regarded as an endowment, not a trust. Two bridges across the Merced are the sole indications that the commonwealth has any interest in this domain. Indeed, excellent legal authority is of opinion that California has forfeited its title, and that the control might equitably and in law revert to the general Government. The Interior Department might administer it through an appropriate organization, to the benefit of the place and the advantage of its visitors. As it stands, the Commissioners are helpless to do more than to protect the valley from direct violence, and, by a maximum tariff, to avert such overcharges as disgrace many other public resorts. In the absence of positive means to render its beauties more accessible, they have authorized private parties to build toll trails to some of the more attractive points. The trails, made at considerable expense and kept in repair with great labor, lapse at the end of ten years to the Commission, but, meanwhile, the tolls, ranging from 50 cents to $1 and paid but once in a season, give a revenue to the builders. These moderate charges have been represented as extortions, and to those who are ignorant of the niggardliness of the State they seem inexplicable. But, really, that men could be found to construct these roads under the circumstances is a matter of public gratulation. When California discharges her duty towards the trust, and with broader policy brings its beauties fairly within reach, the swelling tide of visitors and their increased expenditure will repay the State, even in a material sense, a hundred fold.

BANCROFT'S UTAH.—II.

History of Utah. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. 1540–1887. San Francisco: The History Company. 8vo, pp. xlvii., 808.

THE outcome of Mormonism is still a problem of grave interest for the people of the United States. Its domination in Utah has, for a quarter of a century, kept that Territory from admission as a State into the Union. Although the "Gentile" population has of late years so largely increased that the Mormon rule in the municipality of Salt Lake City is seemingly about to end, the sect is no doubt largely in the ascendant in the Territory as a whole. The opening of the Union Pacific Railway and the death of Brigham Young were, respectively, events on which many persons confidently predicted the abandonment of polygamy or the dissolution of the church organization. More than twenty years have elapsed since the first, and more than twelve since the other, but Mormonism is still vigorous. Its leading men have learned some prudence from closer contact with the new elements which have invaded the Territory: but they have made no material change in their polity. It is probably true that the number of new polygamous marriages has diminished under the stringency of the acts of Congress, and some of the schisms in the body give hope that forces are at work to weaken the despotic control of the "apostles" and the "first presidency" over the masses of ignorant people who make up the great body of the Church. Yet if Utah were a State in the Union to-day, there is too much ground to expect that the whole power of the State organization would be used to drive away "Gentile" residents and restore a homogeneous Mormon community under a system in which Church and State would not be sim-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ply harmonious, but identical. They would not intentionally make war upon the national Government—the hopelessness of that is too apparent; but their past history shows their cunning skill in using the forms of popular government under the autocratic direction of the heads of the Church, so that the absolute decrees of a hierarchy shall be executed before the world in the guise of democracy and universal suffrage. It is beyond doubt the conviction of this, impressed upon the minds of public men who have attacked the problem, that has kept Utah for a whole generation within the grasp of national law. This is why reiterated denials have been returned by Congress to oft-repeated requests of the Territory for admission to the Union.

Although polygamy is now the odious feature first thought of when Mormonism is mentioned, it has not been the cause of the collisions between the Mormons and their neighbors. Missouri made war upon them and expelled them from her territory before polygamy was openly practised among them. They were driven from Illinois, and their famous temple at Nauvoo became a ruin, before the disgusting doctrine had been avowed; and one of the last acts of the Church on the east bank of the Mississippi was the excommunication of a preacher who had prematurely advocated it in public. We must look elsewhere for the cause of their collision with the people who lived near them, and for the constant tendency to make crusades against them. Ignorant impostors had been followed by deluded dupes before Joe Smith pretended to find the golden plates of a new revelation in Ontario County. Shakers and Dunkers had established religious communities, excluding the world, before the Mormons began to "gather unto Zion." Why, then, did these last so soon find every man's hand against them?

The word "crusade" itself suggests the answer. Like the Mohammedans, the Mormons distinctly avowed the intended triumph of their faith, and the establishment of the reign of the Latter-Day Saints upon the earth, by the physical conquest of the nations. The slaughter of the Amalekites was not to them a figure of speech representing a spiritual triumph of their faith by the submission of consciences: they meant it literally. Their publications and their harangues are full of the proof of it. Hardly had the "prophet" made the first organization of his Church at Kirtland, Ohio, when he formed a military company with a view to their march to Missouri. Later, the company expanded into the Nauvoo Legion with a lieutenant-general, nine major-generals and brigadiers, and a full complement of subordinates; the rank and file enrolling all the able-bodied men in the Church. This organization was never disbanded, and only ceased its public parades and drills when forbidden by Gov. Shaffer in Utah in 1870, after an unbroken existence of more than thirty years.

In 1831, Smith, by one of his formal "revelations," announced Independence, Mo. (in Jackson County), as the divinely appointed centre of Zion, and a location for the temple was fixed near the court-house. From this centre the kingdom of the Saints was to expand, first over the United States and then over the world. As a revelation by their "prophet" this has never been abrogated, and it is a curious fact that Brigham Young, in making his will in the last years of his life, provided for his burial in Utah, though he added, "but if I should live to go back with the Church to Jackson County, I wish to be buried there." No better proof could be given of tenacious adherence to the original purpose and faith in this respect, which was adopted in the earliest days of the Church.

The most striking feature in Mormon propagandism was its early success among the uneducated classes in England and Wales. The bands of recruits coming to them across the ocean made Smith and his counsellors overconfident and incautious. They were not the first to appeal to force: common prudence dictated that they should wait. Their visions of empire were preached abroad, however, as a means of attracting converts, and the rough neighborhoods of the frontier became excited. A backwoodsman is as capable as a king of understanding the practical maxim that if a collision is sure to come, the advantage is with the initiative. The real secret of the gathering of mobs lay there.

Smith's plan was to concentrate his followers, first obtaining control of a township and its legal organization, then of a county, then of a State. His people acting as a unit would elect magistrates, sheriffs, judges, and his "legion" would be the ever-ready *posse comitatus*. He himself, as the divinely inspired prophet and leader, would mould the will of his people like wax, and be the real power behind the simulacrum of popular sovereignty. The outbreak in Missouri came before his forces were all organized, and, after a bitter struggle, in which the Missourians were the aggressors and the Mormons the greater sufferers, the exodus was accomplished, and a new settlement was made at Nauvoo.

The Mormons were at first welcomed into Illinois, and a too liberal charter for their city was granted by the Legislature. The swelling tide of immigration turned the heads of the leaders, for Nauvoo became the largest city of the State, and the Mormon vote, cast as a unit, controlled the Congressional district by holding the balance of power between Whigs and Democrats. In the same way their power in the Legislature was such that Stephen A. Douglas, when first elected to the Senate of the United States, was called by his opponents "the Mormon Senator." Intoxicated by the tide of power which seemed to rush in his favor, Smith, in 1844, first interrogated the candidates for the Presidency with a view to the casting of the vote of his followers, and soon announced himself as a candidate. The Nauvoo municipality placed their ordinances above State laws. They enacted (as is declared by Gov. Ford, with whom they had affiliated politically),

"that no writ issued from any other place than Nauvoo, for the arrest of any person in it, should be executed in this city, without an approval endorsed thereon by the Mayor; that if any public officer, by virtue of any foreign writ, should attempt to make an arrest in the city without such approval of his process, he should be imprisoned for life, and that the Governor of the State should not have the power of pardoning the offender without the consent of the Mayor."

A very small modicum of the spirit of prophesy should have taught Smith that a new collision was not far off. The occasion was the issue of the first number of an opposition paper in Nauvoo, charging the "prophet" with immoralities which have since become notorious. A second never was issued. The city council summarily declared the paper a nuisance, and the marshal, with a detachment of the "legion," destroyed the establishment with its press, type, etc. The local courts refused redress. The proprietors sought it in courts outside the Mormon settlement, while in Nauvoo the whole "legion" was put under arms and a defiant attitude taken. As had happened before in Missouri, however, and as happened later in Utah, the Church leaders gave way when brought face to face with actual war; and Smith, with his chief counsellors, submitted to arrest, treason being now added to the charges. The murder of Smith and his brother at the Carthage jail was by a disguised mob, with the usual pretext of mobs, that they feared the chicane and delay of the law. The militia of the State reassembled, but it was now to drive the Mormons from Illinois.

A second and more wonderful exodus took place. Brigham Young assumed the leadership by a sort of *coup d'état*, excommunicating Sidney Rigdon, his chief rival. It is not strange that, to a fanatical multitude saturated with the phraseology of the Jewish story, and with its idea of intense unity under a militant theocracy, the march across the plains seemed a miraculous exhibition of divine leadership. In the basin of the Great Salt Lake they seemed to be out of the reach of the world, and it was not altogether irrational for Brigham Young to think and to declare that in ten years he would build a community that could defy the United States. There was no change in general purpose or aim. Polygamy was openly proclaimed, but Smith's "revelation" concerning it dated back to 1843, nine years before its avowal. Its publication checked the spread of Mormonism in Europe as at home, and the culmination of the growth of the sect dates from that time.

In Utah the same causes which had operated in Missouri and Illinois produced the same results, modified by the new situation. The hierarchy was all in all. The forms of civil government were only to carry out the will of the Church, and this soon came to mean the will of Brigham Young, who from year to year was reëlected and installed "prophet, seer, and revelator." The attempt to set up a Territorial organization with "Gentile" judges and other officers proved a farce. It was tolerated so long as it did nothing. Probate courts were established by the Mormon Legislature in the several counties and given general jurisdiction, civil and criminal, with such obstacles in the way of appeal as to make this of no value. Juries in the United States courts, whether grand or petit, would enforce no law against the Mormon polity, or in any controversy between individuals at all involving questions of land tenure or personal tests. We may pass by the debatable ground concerning secret executions by the "Danites" at the command of the Church, or the "blood atonement" which terrorized any who leaned towards apostasy, and there is still plenty of material to show that the true seat of the disease in Utah, as in Nauvoo, is the close organization of a Church which declares its right to dominate the State, and to do it by force whenever the hierarchy shall regard it prudent, or shall think the time ripe for it. The repressive legislation of the United States cannot be understood except this be kept in mind. Polygamy is an incident which has simplified the problem by the disgust and hatred with which all civilized people view such an institution. To make a religious duty of the committal of a common-law crime, arouses universal antagonism, and gives a plain and simple point of attack. But, as has been shown, the cause of collision lies back of polygamy. It will not die when polygamy is suppressed, except as a general decay in the vitality of the sect shall accompany the suppression.

The problem before American statesmen, then, has been and still is, how to deal, under the forms of our democratic institutions, with an organized community which does not share

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the spirit of those institutions, and does not assimilate with the rest of the people, but uses the powers and the privileges of citizenship with a real aim at destroying the State? The practical answer has not been illogical in substance, however inconsistent it may have been in form. It has been to ignore it when its strength is contemptible, to repress its criminal development and trust to time so long as desperate collision can be avoided, and to crush it ruthlessly when that limit is passed.

The necessity of general homogeneity in a State is a thing which Americans instinctively assume without arguing much about it. It is among the fundamentals of the unwritten law, lying beneath our formal constitutions themselves. By virtue of it we have shouldered off Indian tribes beyond our ever-advancing frontier, till we have planted the remnants upon reservations to dwindle away in the midst of a civilization few of them can comprehend or accept. The clashing between the practical unwritten law and over-elaborated theories of democracy has made us seem vacillating, unjust, cruel; but the tide of civilization has rolled on. The logic of events has been stronger than the logic of theorists.

The Mormon question is of the same sort. We have been charged with violating the sacred rights of majorities by refusing to let Utah govern itself like its much smaller neighbor, Nevada. We have been charged with imposing distasteful rulers upon a nominally free people. We have been charged with disfranchising citizens because of their religion, with setting up a minority rule, with packing juries, and with holding a community down by a standing army. It is all true in form, and if the answer that Mormonism is essentially unrepublican and un-American is not a sufficient answer, there is none. If the law of real political homogeneity as a necessary condition of a great State is in fact the most fundamental thing in political science, the answer is conclusive. The result will be that the pressure of the national hand will be felt till Mormonism dwindles into insignificance again and loses all importance as a political element in Utah. If it goes further, it will fare worse. He must be a very shallow reader of American history who does not see that the people will never long allow the forms of democracy to be used to destroy its substance, much less to set up an autocratic despotism.

FATHERS AND SONS.

James G. Birney and His Times. By William Birney. D. Appleton & Co. 1890.

On the 17th of September, 1830, Boston celebrated the 200th anniversary of its foundation. Among the lookers-on at the festival was a native Kentuckian of good family, who, a graduate of Princeton College, an eminent lawyer living at Huntsville, Ala., had come North on a mission from the University of Alabama to procure for that institution a president and several professors. Such a mission would of itself have insured him a cordial reception in the Athens of America. But Mr. Birney was a man of elegant appearance and manners, and possessed ample means; he was not only a gentleman, but a Southern gentleman, in the best sense of the term; withal he was a slaveholder, and in the eyes of Boston respectability this circumstance capped his social credentials. All doors were open to him. He met Webster and Ticknor, he called on President Everett at Harvard.

Amid the city's throng on the same occasion there was, in all probability, a youth younger by fourteen years than the Southern visitor, a native of Essex County, Mass., of obscure and very humble parentage and no family connections, uneducated beyond the grammar school, a printer by trade, an editor unsuccessful in three or four enterprises, poor as a church mouse, and a recent inmate of the Baltimore jail. He had just returned to Boston by way of Philadelphia, New York, and Hartford; and if he had counted upon any welcome to the city which was to be his future home, he had utterly forfeited it by publicly addressing en route sundry gatherings of "free niggers." Moreover, he carried in his pocket the draft of "Proposals for publishing a weekly periodical in Washington City, to be entitled the *Public Liberator, and Journal of the Times*," whose primary object was to be "the abolition of slavery, and the moral and intellectual elevation of our colored population."

Of these two men, however, Garrison was already the more widely known, since his trial for libel and imprisonment on account of his denunciation of the domestic slave trade had drawn the attention of the press and excited general comment. The movement which, a month later, he inaugurated in Boston, with an abolition lecture in the only hall procurable—that of "infidels"—was destined to shape the career, and consequently to determine the biography, of the high-bred Kentuckian. It was natural, therefore, to expect in any adequate Life of Birney some mention of the editor of the *Liberator*. The work before us does not err on this side. Its poverty-stricken index is rarely analytical, but to Birney are assigned three itemized columns, and to Garrison, ostentatiously, one, which is, besides, far from complete in its references. There are, indeed, very few pages on which one cannot read Garrison between the lines, and the fact is scarcely concealed that Garrison and not Birney is the main subject of what purports to be biography and history, and is really one long defamation of a person whose name does not appear in the title.

The author's story of the genesis of this production is curious. He relates in his preface that his father had always met, on the part of anti-slavery historians, with "such a consensus of favorable appreciation" that "there seemed to be no need of a [second] biography of James G. Birney. It transpired, however," he continues, "about 1883, that the sons of Mr. Garrison were preparing an ample memoir of their father—a work which, from a filial standpoint, involved the reproduction and expression of Mr. Garrison's theories and prejudices. The first two volumes of the memoir appeared in [October] 1885." We pause to remark that the undertaking of a family biography was announced, within three weeks of Mr. Garrison's death, in the *Nation* of June 12, 1879 (p. 405). That it would be "ample" was unknown to any one at that time or in 1883. That it would "involve the reproduction and expression of Mr. Garrison's theories and prejudices" was equally unknown till 1885; but as this meant simply painting Mr. Garrison as he was, it ought really to have caused alarm to nobody, but rather to have inspired confidence in his biographers. Gen. Birney's phraseology, however, is intended to convey the idea of misrepresentation and distortion, as he shows by citing an *obiter dictum* of Mr. A. G. Riddle's, in 1886, that the "way of writing history lately attempted" in the 'Life of Garrison' should not be "accepted without protest," and that the work was a "challenge" to "the sons of the late J. G. Birney."

By this subtle but incoherent tissue, Gen. Birney insinuates that his rest was undisturbed till 1883, and not completely broken till 1885, and perhaps that he even needed the incentive of his neighbor Riddle to undertake the filial duty of showing how history should be written. He next records the completion of the 'Life of Garrison' in October, 1889, and only then says that he (as a "surviving political abolitionist") cannot afford to let it go without protest—as if he had accomplished his task between that date and January 10, 1890. Now the truth is, that as far back as 1881 he gave publicity to his intention to write a 'Life and Times' of his father, showing the "rise, growth, and success of the anti-slavery movement in the United States." This notice was copied into the *Nation* of September 29, 1881 (p. 254); and a passage on p. 105 of the present work shows that in 1882 he was in correspondence on the subject. In short, neither the contents nor the method of the 'Life of Garrison,' nor any rumor about them, had anything to do with Gen. Birney's motive in writing the Life of his father.

This *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi* is characteristic of every part of the volume before us, and it is bewildering to choose examples from such a mass. The orderliness of the narrative (and its completeness) is entirely sacrificed to the necessity of belittling, discrediting, and reviling Mr. Garrison from beginning to end. This is obvious to the most casual reader, and is the sole explanation of the author's meddling with the "Times," instead of confining himself to a straightforward "Life." His epigraph reads: "The abolition of slavery in the United States was neither an accident nor a miracle; it was a result of evolution." We do not know any one who disputes this truism, except Mr. Eli Thayer of Massachusetts. What Gen. Birney intimates by it is, not that Garrison had predecessors, but that his accession to the cause was unimportant, save in impeding and retarding it. To this end, he applies indiscriminately, as suits his fancy, the terms "abolitionist" and "immediate abolitionist" to any one who detested slavery before 1830, thus picturing a state of things satirized by Mr. Garrison in 1831 in these words: "Everybody is opposed to slavery. . . . O yes! there is an abundance of philanthropy among us: the difficulty is, we have *too much*, instead of *too little* of it. . . . *There is nobody to reform* (except the reformers)—here lies the difficulty."

James G. Birney, to his everlasting credit, worked himself, in a truly religious spirit, out of the slaveholding relation, emancipating the few domestic servants retained when he gave up plantation life, and later those bequeathed (by agreement) by his father as his portion of the latter's estate. As in the case of many others, his first stopping-place in his abolition pilgrimage was the American Colonization Society, of which he became an earnest agent till convinced of its essential folly and wickedness. What was this Society? Gen. Birney does not think it incumbent on him to give any direct account of it; and though he honors his father for abandoning it in 1834, he quotes with relish J. G. Birney's reference, in 1832-'33, to the "rhapsodies" of Mr. Garrison's destructive pamphlet, 'Thoughts on Colonization' (published in 1832), together with the official Colonization abuse of Mr. Garrison for it. Birney by and by removes to Kentucky, and founds, in March, 1835, a State anti-slavery society at Danville, auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society. What was this parent Society? Who was at the bottom of it? Why were all the anti-slavery societies formed later in affiliation with it? Gen. Birney does not immediately enlighten his readers: the "evolution" is at work, and they should be

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

satisfied. In Appendix C they will learn, if they are tolerant of falsification in fine print as well as in large, that the Philadelphia Convention which founded the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833 was but one in a long series of "associations of a national character to promote the abolition of slavery"—only this and nothing more; that Garrison had no hand in calling it, and, though he drew up the Declaration of Sentiments (including a rough draft invented by Gen. Birney in order to get it rejected by Mr. Garrison's fellow-committeemen), he played a very subordinate part throughout.

Forcibly prevented from publishing an anti-slavery paper in Kentucky, Mr. Birney crossed the Ohio, and in January, 1836, started the *Philanthropist* at New Richmond, with a speedy transfer to Cincinnati. Simultaneously he was made a member of the Executive Committee of the State (Garrisonian) Anti-Slavery Society, which he had helped to found the previous year, and he rendered efficient aid in multiplying affiliated societies, every one of which, on any rational principle of "evolution," was derived from the organization unquestionably founded by Garrison in Boston on January 1, 1832. Mr. Birney had no illusions on this subject, but his son industriously conceals the relationship, nor does he dwell on the parallel between the mob which, on July 30, 1836, destroyed the press of the *Philanthropist*, and that more famous one in which Mr. Garrison was involved on October 21, 1835, both having the approbation and participation of the most respectable citizens, and having been preceded by public meetings instigating to mob violence. At the Cincinnati meeting J. G. Birney's conduct was intrepid and admirable (he was absent during the sacking of his office), but the son would fain magnify it by making light of the Garrison mob, which he characteristically dismisses without even naming the chief victim of it. The father, on the other hand, in his letter of December 9, 1835, to the Alabamians, in defence of the Garrisonian abolitionists, wrote of the same event:

"You have excited your instruments to war against associations of unoffending and respectable females [the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society]; to trample under their unhallowed feet, in the person of an American citizen [Garrison], the most sacred immunities of law, and to shout their fierce triumphs over Constitutional rights, and to celebrate their foul orgies in the face of day, and almost in the vestibule of the venerated 'cradle of liberty' [Faneuil Hall]."

In 1837 the magnet of the American Anti-Slavery Society drew Birney out of journalism into official connection with this body, and led to his removal to New York to become Corresponding Secretary. At this point his son's reticence or lack of original material is most felt, for there was opportunity to make an interesting contribution to the history of the anti-slavery cause. Before leaving Cincinnati and the *Philanthropist*, Mr. Birney had taken sides with the New York Executive Committee and the Massachusetts orthodox clerical abolitionists in the matter of the censorship sought to be enforced upon Mr. Garrison's theological opinions. We are told that the impending schism was the main inducement for Birney to come to New York and take the post occupied by Judge Jay. But no proof is furnished unless it be the fact that he never proffered hospitality to the editor of the *Liberator*.

Thoroughly disingenuous is the whole treatment of Birney's views as to political action. His son pretends that he was the first who "called abolitionists away from obsolete issues to true ones," but he does not name these issues, neither does he point, nor can he point, to any article in Garrison's Declaration of Sentiments—the abolition creed—which it was proposed to drop when the moral organization should be converted into a political machine, as Birney and his friends came to desire. Gen. Birney, on the other hand, studiously conceals the fact that, down to 1839, there was no opposition between his father and Mr. Garrison as to the catechising of candidates for office, or as to voting (if one chose to vote) for anti-slavery men. He is silent about a circular signed by his father in July, 1838, preferring independent catechism to separate party nominations—the ground consistently maintained by Garrison.

The change and the division came when the agitation for a third party began to make head in central New York, and when Mr. Birney made his amusing attempt to read the founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society out of it because of some Quakerish scruples about his own voting. Gen. Birney's account of this collision is neither full nor fair. It ended, in 1840, in the secession of Mr. Birney and his friends from the Garrisonian organization, in Birney's virtual withdrawal from the anti-slavery propaganda, and relegation to the function of a standing Presidential candidate—by fitness, not by self-seeking—until he was physically disabled in 1845, when the story of his life ceases. Meanwhile, he had been sent abroad to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention of 1840 as a delegate nominally of the American Anti-Slavery Society, but really of the Executive Committee hostile to Garrison, and foreseeing its overthrow at the annual meeting. The funds voted him by the Committee for his travelling expenses were taken from the Society's treasury on the same day when it was voted, for the want of a smaller sum, to transfer the Society's organ, the *Emancipator*, to another ownership—an act which Birney's kinsman, Gerrit Smith, declared indefensible, and concerning which it would be desirable to learn Birney's opinion, seeing that he was a member of the Committee. But his son is dumb on this delicate subject, and inexcusably puts in the background, with slight apologetic mention, his father's greatest literary monument—the historic pamphlet composed during his English tour, called 'The American Churches the Bulwarks of Slavery.' The Rev. Beriah Green, in his 'Campaign Life of Birney' (1844, p. 91), on the other hand, declared "it must not be disposed of with a passing notice merely," and gave five pages to it. His son's moderation is accounted for by his policy of emphasizing Mr. Garrison's "infidelity" in season and out of season.

We have left ourselves no space to comment on Gen. Birney's failure to give a true or compact and consecutive narrative of the rise, course, and fall of the Liberty party and its successors. Nor, which we much regret, can we dwell upon his father's merits as an abolitionist, or on that private life which Gen. Birney relates (when he has an eye single to it) with candor and charm. Our author is confident that Garrison bore towards his parent "a deadly hatred which grew stronger with years, and which he appears to have transmitted in all its venom to his descendants [*i. e.*, his biographers]." This is purely mythical. At the height of their opposition on grounds of anti-slavery policy, viz., in 1840, Garrison expressed satisfaction that Birney had been so well received in England as an American abolitionist (Life, vol. ii, p. 431). In the *Liberator* of December 4, 1857, he devoted an article to Birney, by way of obituary, full of generous praise of his character and services to the cause from 1834 to 1840—

"when he joined the malcontents, and committed an error which proved fatal to his usefulness, and which, we doubt not, he deeply regretted toward the close of his life; for it is only a short time since he made a donation to the treasury of that [American Anti-Slavery] Society, and in other ways he has indicated a friendly interest in its welfare. He was highly courteous and dignified in his manners, less able as a speaker than as a writer, true to his convictions, and devoid of sectarian malevolence."

Such was Garrison's legacy of "deadly hatred." That the elder Birney became reconciled to a Society presided over not only by a non-resistant and an "infidel," but (in 1857) by a disunionist (for freedom's sake), and gave money towards its support, is a fact assuredly not to be looked for in Gen. Birney's diatribe, which it makes ridiculous. Half-a-dozen chapters at most would have sufficed to contain all the novel information concerning his father which he has chosen to give. A truer impression of J. G. Birney can still be got from Green's Life, which abounds in quotations from his writings. All of Gen. Birney's history of the "Times" is tainted by his leading motive to malign Garrison, in which he has been greatly assisted by the Life of the latter, with its convenient store of censure and opprobrium set forth without garbling or dislocation in time, place, or circumstance.

RECENT WORKS ON GEOLOGY.

Metamorphism of Rocks. By Dr. A. Irving, D.S.C., B.A., F.G.S. Longmans, Green & Co. 1889.

Creation and Physical Structure of the Earth. By John Thornhill Harrison, F.G.S., M.Inst. C.E. Longmans, Green & Co. 1889.

Handbook of Geology, for the Use of Canadian Students. By Sir J. William Dawson, Principal of McGill University. Montreal: Dawson Bros. 1889.

THE three works above referred to represent fairly well three different types of geological publications of the present day. The first is an essay, from the point of view of the chemist and physicist, on one of the most abstruse and subtle problems that the geologist has to deal with—namely, the character and cause of the various changes that rock masses have undergone since their original formation, which in earlier times were comprehensively designated metamorphism, with little or no attempt on the part of those using it to discriminate between the different kinds of changes produced, or the necessary differences in the causes which could be assigned to them. The opposite tendency, and the danger to which it leads some too ambitious geologists of the present day, is well characterized by the author in the following words:

"In the conflict of opinions and views which has been waged for years over those phenomena connected with rock structure, which are generally understood to be included under the term 'metamorphism' in its more restricted sense, it is to be feared that many 'theories' which have been put forward from time to time are simply suspended in the air; instead of hanging on to a series of rigid *inductions from facts*, they have often little more than the imagination of their authors to rest upon."

Dr. Irving's work gives internal evidence of extensive personal research and investigation in the laboratory and library. His language is as involved, as full of parenthetical clauses, and consequently as difficult of comprehension, as that of the typical German investigator. While his reading of Continental and American works is unusual for an Englishman, it was apparently taken up somewhat as an afterthought, and the naïve surprise he frequently expresses that, in the conclusions he had laboriously reached, he had already been forestalled

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by foreign authors, is thoroughly British. The rather strong and often contemptuous language in which he characterizes what he considers the errors of other geologists, is apt to lead the reader to suspect him of that rashness of statement which is a characteristic of immaturity. Still, his work, though containing no striking novelties, is of undoubted value to special students as a summary of the present state of knowledge of the chemical and physical side of this complicated problem, whose ultimate solution tends to a knowledge of the character and manner of formation of the primeval crust of the earth.

To most geologists who might be attracted by the title of Mr. Harrison's book, the sight of verses from Genesis i. at the head of each chapter would sufficiently typify the probable character of the book, as one of those many emanations from the minds of well-meaning men in whom a little knowledge has indeed proved a dangerous thing, and who think that the inspiration of a truly religious spirit will enable them to reach the final truths of geology, which the actual workers therein have missed through the want of this spirit. Perusal will show, however, that Mr. Harrison's work is superior to most of its class in that it is the result of a great deal of reading by one who must have had some grounding in geology, since he was a pupil of the late Prof. J. D. Forbes. He modestly disclaims the pretension that he shall be able to establish in this work a perfect "theory of the whole earth," but hopes to afford a basis for it, considering that the problem to be solved very much resembles a Chinese puzzle, the pieces of which are all given, the difficulty being to put them together. It is on this notion that his book is constructed, the pieces of his Chinese puzzle consisting of short quotations from a few excellent geological authors, such as Buckland, Lyell, Prestwich, Geikie, Bonney, and others, arranged in his own peculiar way, so as to support his conclusions, which, when differing from those of the authors quoted, are, as might be expected, of no scientific value whatever. Such books, however, like the more ingenious and imaginative speculations of Donnelly, will always find readers among people of that class who have more faith in quacks than in regularly educated physicians.

More modest in form, but of greater intrinsic value than either of the above, is the work of the veteran geologist, Principal (now Sir William) Dawson. Although described as a handbook for the use of teachers, and for scientific travellers in the Dominion, it is in reality an epitome of the geology of that immense and (until within a few years) comparatively unexplored region stretching from our northern boundary towards the Arctic Circle. The Geological Survey of Canada, though much less richly endowed than that of the United States, and having a more inaccessible region to examine, has yet accomplished very valuable results, especially in late years, which are summarized in this volume. In general, these correspond with those of their brother geologists in the United States, but on some points they still differ.

With regard to glacial movements in the extreme north, Dawson says:

"The facts so far developed in this northern part of the continent, and in the Arctic islands, thus point to a movement of ice outward in all directions from the great Laurentian axis, or plateau, which extends from Labrador round the southern extremity of Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Sea, rather than to any general flow of ice from the vicinity of the geographical pole southward."

He still clings, however, to the old method of accounting for many glacial phenomena as the result of floating ice, thus necessitating the supposition of very great subsidences of present land areas during the glacial period. British conservatism is also shown in the unwillingness of Canadian geologists to accept the natural classification of the so-called Huronian rocks, proposed by the late R. D. Irving, as opposed to the extremely artificial and unnatural ones originally established by Logan and Hunt.

Arne, and the Fisher Lassie. By Björnstjerne Björnson. Translated from the Norse by Walter Low. [Bohn's Novelists' Library.] London: George Bell & Sons; New York: Scribner & Welford.

If the number of translations is the criterion of popularity of a foreign book, then both stories contained in the present volume have enjoyed an amount far beyond the ordinary allotment, for the present is the third English version of 'Arne' and the fourth of the 'Fisher Lassie.' There is here, however, in each case a proper justification for a new translation. Mr. Low has improved upon all of his predecessors, immeasurably upon some of them, and gives us, at last, an English rendition that retains in an admirable degree both the characteristic spirit of the original and that apparently artless simplicity which is itself the perfection of art, easy, perhaps, to appreciate, but difficult to catch and to hold through the medium of another language.

The two stories, although alike generically "village novels," are widely different in character, but it is a happy thought to bring them together in one volume. 'Arne' belongs to the early period of Björnson's literary life (it was written in 1858), and shows its youth in a freedom and freshness of manner which in an older writer is either apt to be repressed as immature, or, more frequently, is soon utterly lost is spite of all effort to retain it. The story tells how the peasant boy, Arne, whose talents his drunken fiddler father abuses in encouraging him to make ribald verses, comes through the fire unscathed, and, at last, like the lad in the fairy tale who gets the princess, carries off as his wife the fairest girl in the whole countryside. It is a pure idyll, in which the landscape is supplied by the mountains of Norway, with their pine-covered sides and sloping fields and wide views across the lake to the isolated farmsteads on its shores. The materials of the story are often sordid enough, and not over-poetic, but the author has given it all a spirit that invariably lifts it above its environment and turns towards us its brighter side. The prose is interspersed with Arne's songs.

The 'Fisher Lassie' is a novel of stronger purpose, and shows in every way a firmer and maturer literary power. It appeared originally in 1868, ten years after 'Arne' was written. The intervening period was for Björnson one of constant literary activity, and some of his best dramatic work lies within it. From 1865 to 1867, he was director of the theatre at Christiania, and to this fact is clearly due the motive of this story, which is a strong and manly plea for the profession of the actor. Petra, the "Fisher Lassie," who has succeeded to her title from her mother, leads, as a child, her hordes of street urchins in all their mad pranks, but is taken in hand by the son of the village pastor, and given an education much above her rank in life. Afterwards, driven away an outcast by her own unthinking folly, but guiltless of any deeper fault, she comes to Bergen and for the first time sees a play at the theatre. When she is made to understand that it is acting, and not reality, that she has seen, she determines then and there that she will follow what she says to herself surely is "the greatest calling on earth." The director, to whom she presents herself, finds that she has not the slightest conception of what being an actor implies, and none of its requirements, and, chagrined beyond measure, she again flees anywhere to be away from it all, but this time falls into the good hands of a clergyman far up among the mountains. It is her career here, and the struggle of the old clergyman with his preconceived opinions about the stage and their final overthrow, that form the main argument of the story; and the book ends when the curtain rises at the first appearance of the young actress, before whom in the audience sit the clergyman, her mother, who had cast her adrift, and her benefactor and whilom lover, the pastor's son, whom she had renounced for her art's sake. It is a story admirable in purpose and admirably told. Its situations are distinctively dramatic, and the principal characters have to a rare degree the quality of personality that leaves them behind in the memory as unmistakably real.

In grouping 'Arne' and the 'Fisher Lassie' together, the translator has not only associated two stories that show different phases of Björnson's literary work, but he has thus incidentally instituted a comparison of some interest between an earlier and a later point in a career that belongs not only to Norway, but to the world.

A Study of Ben Jonson. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. Worthington Co. 1889.

The general character of Swinburne's criticism has been so amply illustrated in his previous volumes upon the dramatists and others that one knows beforehand the sort of laudation which he will bestow upon Jonson, and anticipates the pæan of appreciation, relieved by damnatory clauses visited upon some convenient blockhead, which he will raise in the "Laureate's" praise. He surveys the entire work of Jonson, plays, masques, lyrics, and the 'Discoveries,' in much detail. The method he employs has the disadvantage of rendering his criticism almost wholly useless to those who are not intimately acquainted with the special work at the moment considered; but as the stress of the author's eloquence necessarily bears upon the four or five principal dramas, the reader who may never have devoured the whole of the poet's work gets a sufficient idea of the amount, or perhaps one may better say of the temperature, of Swinburne's approval of the first of "the giants." Reasons are always few in this critic's pages; but vehemence of panegyric shows the extent to which in each particular case he has been excited by the poet's power.

He does not praise Jonson, however, without reservation. His old distinction between the "giants" (Dryden, Byron, and Jonson) and the "gods" (Shakspere and Shelley) stands him in good stead and marks out a convenient limit to his eulogy. He denies to Jonson the divine inspiration, the free song, the charm of the born poet. Lyrical power, he declares, this dramatist did not really possess, and though he wrote, by happy accident, a few excellent stanzas occasionally, yet he never really sang, like Barnwell, for example. This limitation of the praise accorded to Jonson seems to us in the right line, since he has been overvalued as a lyrical writer in this century. Otherwise, Swinburne does not add to our knowledge of Jonson's art or genius. He seems to think that the poet's 'Discoveries' have never been heard of before,

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and brings them forward as a treasure-trove; but they are well worth the emphasis and relief which they thus gain. Finally, the object of Swinburne's objurgation in this instance is the editors of the text upon which he ventures a few emendations, several of which are excellent, but all do not seem to us improvements.

A Race with the Sun. By Carter H. Harrison. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE letters which Mr. Harrison sent home to the newspapers in Chicago, of which city he was formerly Mayor, have been collected by him, and in condensed form printed in a handsome octavo volume. The book weighs more than four pounds, contains 569 pages, and 32 full-page illustrations. The fair white paper, wide margins, handsome binding, and clear pictures make this one of the most attractive works of travel issued during the past year; but in the main it cannot be said that the text is vastly above the average of people who travel round the world and then make books. More than fifteen years of official life and wide observation of men and things in our own country certainly prepared Mr. Harrison to see the seven great wonders of the world, and thousands of minor matters into which the average tourist does not inquire and for which he does not look. The generous interlarding of his pages with American slang, however, and his manifest receptivity for the local misinformation so plentiful at the Hong, tea-table, and club-house of the commercial ports of the East, mar his text, and show that better editing of his material would have improved it as a book. The use of the English language is not that of the purist or the pedant, and the liberties taken with it are noticeable. Some words are used in a sense not known to the standard dictionaries, though probably understood in Chicago.

Mr. Harrison has named his lively book 'A Race with the Sun,' because he took his course round the world westward. He occupied more than five hundred days, making a sixteen-months' tour of Manitoba, Oregon, Washington, Japan, China, Siam, Burmah, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and the countries of northern Europe. Being in company with two lads, he took pains to see what would interest young eyes, as well as his own. He met a great many eminent people, and was well received in many places. Probably in no other volume printed in the year of grace 1889 shall we find so full and clear a picture of that part of the world which lies in the beaten track of the world-compassing tourist.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Baring-Gould, S. Old Country Life. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.
Bartholomew, J. Library Reference Atlas of the World. With general index. Macmillan & Co. $18.
Bingham, Capt. D. The Marriages of the Bourbons. 2 vols. Scribner & Welford. $7.50.
Catalogue of the Books in the Legislative Library of Nova Scotia. Halifax, N. S.
Cesaresco, Countess E. M. Italian Characters in the Epoch of Unification. Scribner & Welford. $3.75.
Collier, T. S. Song Spray. New London, Conn.: Carl J. Viets.
Cremona, L. Graphical Statics. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.
Crookshank, Prof. E. M. History and Pathology of Vaccination. 2 vols. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co.
De Leon, T. C. Juny; or, Only One Girl's Story. Mobile: Gossip Printing Co. 50 cents.
Dobson, A. Selected Poems of Matthew Prior. Scribner & Welford. $2.
Dodge, Col T. A. Great Captains: Alexander. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.
Dilke, C. W. Problems of Greater Britain. Macmillan & Co. $4.
Haeckel, Prof. E. Natürliche Schöpfungs-Geschichte. 8th ed. 2 vols. Berlin: Georg Reimer.
Hall, A. D., and Heckel, G. B. Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.
Hartmann, Dr. F. Magic, White and Black. John W. Lovell Co. 50 cents.
Hudson, W. C. Jack Gordon, Knight Errant. Gotham, 1883. Cassell Publishing Co. 50 cents.
Kingsley, C. Alton Locke. Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.
Kipling, R. Plain Tales from the Hills. Frank F. Lovell & Co. 50 cents.
Masson, Prof. D. Collected Writings of Thomas De Quincy. Vol. IV. Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

A Trip on the Thames with the rising English Humorist.

THREE MEN IN A BOAT.

By Jerome K. Jerome. Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, $1.25.

Volume III., completing

FYFFE'S HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE.

8vo, $2.50. The set, $7.50.

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York.

Is it another *Volapük?* No; the title is "Sound-English, a Language for the World." By A. Knoflach. Price 25 cents. Sold by G. E. Stechert: New York, 828 Broadway; London, 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W. C.; Leipzig, Hospitalstr. 10.

THE OPEN COURT—A WEEKLY Magazine of Philosophy, Science, and Ethical Religion. The all-important want of our time is the foundation of a purely ethical religion. This religion must rest upon a scientific basis. Its principles must be derived from the scientific investigation of the facts of human soul-life, and the relations of the world and the circumstances of society that determine human conduct. One of the most important topics of investigation, in the columns of *The Open Court*, directed towards the establishment of such a religion, is that of the facts of human soul-life, or the science of PSYCHOLOGY. The most eminent investigators of Germany, France, the United States, and Great Britain supply original psychological articles to our magazine; and authorized translations are made from the leading Continental periodicals devoted to this special branch of science. The essays are popular, concise, and pervaded by the spirit of true philosophical criticism. Subscription Price one year $2.00; for six months $1.00. Specimen Copies free. THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., 1734 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell Bills of Exchange on and make cable transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies, also make Collections and issue Commercial and Travelling credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers.

NO. 5 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Seashore Lands.

ON THE MAINE COAST AND OTHER PARTS OF THE NEW ENGLAND SHORE. Having made a specialty of these lands for over ten years, I act as agent for purchasers and for sale. A number of beautiful shore, island, and peninsular properties on Penobscot Bay and other parts of the coast. These ranging from 10 to 1,000 acres, of the best selected frontages of high land, have beautiful rocks, trees, beaches, harbors, and mountain and sea views, and in the rapidly increasing movement to this coast, are almost the only remaining shore lands still purchasable at very low prices and offer exceptional advantages for gentlemen wishing independent estates for summer occupancy or for local colonization or investment. For details address

J. Murray Howe, 27 School St., Boston.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

812 Broadway, New York.

Kluge's Etymologisches Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache. 4th ed. 1889. Half mor. bound, $4.40.
Janssen's Gesammt-Index zu Kluge's Etymologischem Wörterbuch. 1890. Half mor. bound. $3.20.
Sybel, H. von, Die Begründung des Deutschen Reiches durch Wilhelm I. Vols. 1-3. In paper, $8.25.

To Book-buyers and Public Libraries.

17 Garrick Street, Covent Garden, London, W. C.

Mr. John Galwey, for the past few years chief salesman with Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co., 136 Strand, London, has now commenced business on his own account at the above address, as a second-hand book seller. His stock includes some very choice books in fine condition. He will be happy to forward his Catalogues on application. All orders or commissions for the London Auction Sales shall have his best personal attention.

F. W. CHRISTERN,

254 Fifth Ave., between 28th and 29th Sts., New York.

Importer of Foreign Books, Agent for the leading Paris Publishers, Tauchnitz's British Authors, Teubner's Greek and Latin Classics. Catalogues of stock mailed on demand. A large assortment always on hand, and new books received from Paris and Leipzig as soon as issued.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN. THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN will be held in New York June 26, 27, 28, 1890. Two scholarships of $300 and $200 each are offered in connection with these examinations. For information apply to the Secretary, 32 East 33d St., N. Y. city.

Stout PEOPLE! WEIGH T REDUCED WITHOUT STARVATION DIET. Treatise and instruction, for 6 stamps. E. LYNTON, 19 Park Place, New York.

BOOKS on Linguistics, Archæology, Indians, Ethnology, Science. Catalogue free. A. S. GATSCHET, Box 333, Washington, D. C.

Forty-second Annual Statement

OF THE

Penn Mutual Life

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Net Assets, January 1, 1889		$12,951,924 04
Receipts during the year:		
For Premiums	$3,084,562 56	
For Interest, etc.	823,880 52	3,908,443 08
		$16,860,367 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by death	$860,842 00	
Matured Endowment	180,298 00	
Payments to Annuitants	90 12	
Surrendered Policies	216,433 69	
†Premium Abatements	532,383 54	
Total Paid Policy-holders	$1,790,047 35	
Added to Reserve	$1,210,981 00	
Taxes and Legal Expenses	$105,077 70	
Salaries, Medical Fees, and Office Expenses	139,885 84	
Commissions to Agents and Rents	371,176 48	
Agency and Other Expenses	126,407 92	
Advertising, Printing, and Supplies	26,448 74	
Office Furniture	2,925 95	$2,561,969 98
Net Assets, January 1, 1890		$14,298,397 14

† Being sums allowed in reduction of collectible premiums.

ASSETS.

City Loans, Railroad and Water Bonds, Bank and other Stocks	$6,260,161 15
Mortgages and Ground Rents (first liens)	4,499,206 24
Premium Notes secured by Policies, etc.	597,479 38
Loans on Collaterals, etc.	1,974,865 75
Home Office and Real Estate bought to secure loans	813,808 88
Cash in Trust Companies and on hand	152,875 74
Net Ledger Assets, as above	$14,298,397 14
Net Deferred and Unreported Premiums	403,205 92
Interest Due and Accrued, etc.	110,488 32
Market Value of Stocks, Bonds, etc., over cost	361,986 85
Gross Assets, January 1, 1890	$15,174,078 23

LIABILITIES.

Death Claims reported, but awaiting proof	$115,125 00	
Reserve at 4 per cent. to reinsure Risks	12,718,698 00	
Surplus on Life-rate Endowments and Unreported Policies, etc.	445,586 84	
Surplus, 4 per cent. basis	1,894,668 39	
		$15,174,078 23
Surplus at 4½ per cent., Pennsylvania Standard		$2,626,196 39

(Estimated.)

New Business of the Year: 6,786 Policies, for	$18,341,805 00
Insurance outstanding Dec. 31, 1889, 31,408 Policies, for	$78,902,420 00

EDWARD M. NEEDLES, President.
HORATIO S. STEVENS, Vice-President.
HENRY S. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.
JESSE J. BARKER, Actuary.

CATALOGUES ISSUED of Books in good condition. Books purchased. E. W. JOHNSON, 1336 Broadway.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

NEW BOOKS.

Sir Charles W. Dilke's New Book uniform with James Bryce's 'American Commonwealth.'

PROBLEMS OF GREATER BRITAIN.

By the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES W. DILKE, Bart. With Maps, large 12mo, $4.00.

"It is a book of full, careful, and elaborate descriptions, of comparative study of institutions, and of thoughtful discussion of the problems which the whole survey suggests."—*Daily News.*

"This truly remarkable and important work. . . . No book has ever appeared more precisely at the moment it was most wanted."—*Speaker.*

"Sir Charles Dilke's very able book. . . . To deal adequately with a book so stuffed with facts and occupied with so vast a variety of subjects is utterly impossible even in the course of two notices. All we can do is to fasten upon one or two of the most interesting features."—*Spectator.*

"Every line of his book is readable. We . . . recommend his volume, in which the impulse of an ardent patriotism and the conclusions of a sagacious statesmanship are as conspicuous as their great literary ability."—*Saturday Review.*

New and Revised Edition.

THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTH.

By JAMES BRYCE, M.P., D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. 2 vols., large 12mo. $6.00.

Part I. THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
" II. THE STATE GOVERNMENTS.
" III. THE PARTY SYSTEM.
Part IV. PUBLIC OPINION.
" V. ILLUSTRATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.
" VI. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

"It cannot be too widely known that the second (revised) edition of Mr. Bryce's 'American Commonwealth' is now deliverable. Marks of the indefatigable author's retouching are everywhere visible. . . . A work destined to maintain a living hold on our institutions of learning and to shape the political thinking of the rising generation."—*The Evening Post.*

DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTER OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

By CHARLES HERBERT MOORE. With Numerous Illustrations. 8vo, $4.50.

Second Edition of Lewis Carroll's New Book.

SYLVIE AND BRUNO.

By LEWIS CARROLL, author of 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland,' 'Through the Looking-Glass,' &c. With 50 illustrations by HARRY FURNISS. 12mo, cloth, gilt, $1.50.

"A delightful fable, amply illustrated by Harry Furniss with excellent drawings."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"The book is a charming one for children. The illustrations are very happy."—*Traveller.*

"A charming piece of work. The illustrations by Harry Furniss admirably supplement the text."—*New York Sun.*

Chesterfield's Letters. New Edition.

LETTERS OF PHILIP DORMER, FOURTH EARL OF CHESTERFIELD,

TO HIS GODSON AND SUCCESSOR. Now first edited from the originals, with a Memoir of Lord Chesterfield. By the Earl of Carnarvon. With Portraits and Illustrations. Royal 8vo. $4.50.

THE HISTORY OF BOTANY, 1530-1860.

By JULIUS VON SACHS. Authorized Translation by H. G. F. GARNSEY, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Revised by J. BAYLEY BALFOUR, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Botany, Edinburgh. 12mo. $2.50.

THE ANCIENT CLASSICAL DRAMA:

A STUDY IN LITERARY EVOLUTION. Intended for Readers in English, and in the Original. By RICHARD G. MOULTON, M.A., author of 'Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist.' 12mo. $2.25.

MACMILLAN & CO., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

A Dictionary OF Applied Chemistry.

By T. E. THORPE, B.Sc, (Vict.), Ph.D., F.R.S. Treas. C. S.,
Professor of Chemistry in the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, South Kensington; assisted by Eminent Contributors.

To be Published in Three Volumes.
VOLUME I. NOW READY.

A—DY.

Royal 8vo, pp. viii–715. Price, $15.00.

*** This work is essentially a Dictionary of Chemistry in its Applications to the Arts and Manufactures; hence it deals but sparingly with the purely scientific aspects of Chemistry, unless these have some direct and immediate bearing upon the business of the technologist. For all such matters, reference is made to the new edition of 'Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry,' by Dr. Forster Morley and Mr. Pattison Muir, to which, indeed, the present work may be said to be complementary.

WATTS' DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY.

Revised and entirely rewritten by H. Forster Morley, M.A., D.Sc., Fellow of and lately Assistant Professor of Chemistry in University College, London; and M. M. Pattison Muir, M.A., F.R.S.E., Fellow and Prælector in Chemistry of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Assisted by Eminent Contributors. New Edition. To be published in Four volumes. 8vo. Vols. I. and II. now ready (A–IN). Price, each, $14.50.

Modern Theories of Chemistry.

By Dr. Lothar Meyer, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Tübingen. Translated from the German (Fifth Edition) by P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Vict.), F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry in the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and W. Carleton Williams, B.Sc., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry in the Firth College, Sheffield. 8vo. $5.50.

"For the student just entering the real work of chemistry, this book seems to us the most important which has appeared in English for many years."—*Science.*

The Fundamental Principles of Chemistry Practically Taught by a New Method.

By Robert Galloway, M.R.I.A., F.C.S., Hon. Member of the Chemical Society of Lehigh University, etc., etc. With 71 Woodcuts and 729 Exercises and Answers. Crown 8vo, $1.75.

Inorganic Chemistry,

Theoretical and Practical. With an Introduction to the Principles of Chemical Analysis, Inorganic and Organic. By William Jago, F.C.S., F.I.C., Head Science Master of the Brighton School of Science and Art. Tenth Edition (1889). Rewritten and greatly enlarged. With 196 Experiments, 49 Woodcuts, and numerous Questions and Exercises. (LONGMANS' ELEMENTARY SCIENCE MANUALS.) 350 pp. 12mo. 80 cents.

Elementary Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic.

By W. Furneaux, F.R.G.S., Lecturer on Chemistry, London School Board. With 65 Illustrations and 155 Experiments. (LONGMANS' ELEMENTARY SCIENCE MANUALS.) 12mo. 80 cents.

Longmans, Green & Co. will be happy to send their new Catalogue of Scientific Works to any address upon application.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.,
15 East Sixteenth Street, New York.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED